

September 2021

E-ISSN: 2348-7140

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

# RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

Peer Reviewed, Referred & Indexed Journal

Special Issue- 276

## २१ वीं सदी के हिंदी साहित्य में विविध विमर्श

विशेषांक संपादक

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विशेषांक सहसंपादक

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मुख्य संपादक

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## सुशीला टाकभौरे के उपन्यासों में चित्रित दलित समुदाय का शैक्षिक संघर्ष

**श्रीकांत राठोड़**

सहायक प्राध्यापक

हिन्दी विभाग

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शोध निदेशक

हिन्दी अध्ययन विभाग

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हिन्दी में दलित उपन्यासों की संख्या बहुत कम है, लेकिन इनकी जड़े बहुत गहरी हैं। इक्कीसवीं सदी ने दलित साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अलग स्थान बनाया है। इस दृष्टि से प्रमुख लेखक हैं ओम्प्रकाश वाल्मीकी, सुरजपाल चौहान, सुशीला टाकभौरे आदि। बदलते परिवेश और समाज की मानसिकता का यथार्थ चित्रण इन उपन्यासकारों ने अपने उपन्यासों में किया है। कथाकारा सुशीला टाकभौरे इस सदी की प्रमुख उपन्यासकार हैं। इनके द्वारा रचित तीन उपन्यास - नीला आकाश, तुम्हें बदलना ही होगा और वह लड़की अब तक प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं जो दलितों के संघर्षात्मक जीवन पर केंद्रित हैं। उनके उपन्यासों में दलित जातियों की संस्कृति, रीति-रिवाज, और प्रतिदिन होते सामाजिक संघर्ष का चित्रण किया है। लेखिका ने दलितों का शैक्षिक संघर्ष जैसी नाजुक समस्या पर भी उंगली रखने का कार्य किया है जो उनके विकास की दृष्टि से अवरोध बना है।

“विद्या के अभाव में मति का ह्यास हुआ। मति के अभाव में गति का ह्यास हुआ। गति के अभाव में वित्त का ह्यास हुआ। इतना अनर्थ एक अविद्या से हुआ।”<sup>1</sup> यानी मति, प्रगति, अर्थ इन सबका अभाव का कारण केवल अशिक्षा ही है। दलितों की अशिक्षा उनको प्रगतिहीन, गतिहीन और बेरोजगार बना देती है। प्राचीन काल से ही दलितों को शिक्षा का प्रावधान नहीं है। यही उनके विकास में बहुत बड़ा अवरोध बना हुआ है। शंबूक और एकलव्य जैसे दलित इसके ज्वलंत उदाहरण हैं। स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारतीय संविधान में सभी को शिक्षा का प्रवधान दिया गया, जिसके कारण दलितों को भी शिक्षा का अधिकार मिला। इस प्रवधान के कारण ही दलित बच्चों को स्कूलों में दाखिला देने से मना तो नहीं किया जाता था लेकिन उन बच्चों के साथ उनकी जाति के कारण बुरा व्यवहार किया जाता था। उन बच्चों को सवर्ण बच्चों से अलग बिठाना, स्कूल साफ़ करवाना, उनका शारीरिक और मानसिक शोषण करना जैसे घिनौना कार्य कराते थे। स्कूलों में अपने साथ किए जाने वाले इस प्रकार के व्यवहार से ही दलित समुदाय के बच्चे शिक्षा से वंचित रह जाते हैं। उनके परिजन भी हताश होकर अपने परम्परागत पेशे में लगा देते हैं। “कक्षा में झाड़ू लगाना, बैठने की पट्टी बिछाना सीता और रधा के काम थे। प्रतिदिन उनसे ये काम भी कराए जाते। मगर स्कूल के पानी के घड़े को छू नहीं सकती थी। प्यास लगने पर चपरासी दूर से पानी पिलाता था।”<sup>2</sup>

लक्ष्मी और पार्वती के साथ स्कूल में बुरा व्यवहार होता था जिसके कारण वे स्कूल जाने से कतराने लगती थीं। स्कूल के अध्यापक इनकी छोटी-छोटी गलतियों पर दंड दिया करते थे। इनको सबसे पिछे बिठाना, होम वर्क ना देना, सवर्ण बच्चों के सामने अपमानित करना आदि। इस प्रकार के व्यवहार से दोनों बहने मानसिक रूप से टूट जाती हैं। स्कूल जाकर अपमानित होने से अशिक्षित रहना उचित समझती हैं। कुछ न कुछ बहाना बनाकर दोनों स्कूल जाने से बचने लगती हैं- “लक्ष्मी और पार्वती स्कूल में प्यास लगने पर अपने हाथ से घड़े का पानी पी



लेती। घड़ा छूने पर दंड स्वरूप दोनों कई बार बुरी तरह पिटावे स्कूल जाने से कतराने लगीं। फिर यह कहकर स्कूल नहीं जाती कि देर हो गई, गुरुजी मारेंगे।<sup>3</sup>

स्वतंत्र भारत में हर एक समुदाय के लोगों को शिक्षा पाने का अधिकार है। पहले दलित शिक्षा के महत्व को नहीं जानते थे, स्कूलों में अपने साथ होनेवाले दुर्व्यवहार और अपमान के कारण वे लोग शिक्षा से दूर ही रहा करते थे, अशिक्षा के कारण समाज में उन्हें और भी अपमानित होना पड़ता था। आज हर कोई जानता कि स्वतंत्र भारत के लिखित संविधान के नुसार देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को शिक्षा पाने का और अच्छी नौकरी पाने का समान अधिकार है। इस अधिकार को हमसे कोई छीन नहीं सकता। शिक्षा और नौकरी से ही समाज में ससम्मान जीवन यापन किया जा सकता है। शायद यही कारण है कि आज हर कोई शिक्षा पाना चाहता है। भीकू जी कहते हैं- "यदी हम अपने बच्चों को स्कूल पढ़ने नहीं भेजते हैं, तो यह अपराध है। अब हम अपनी मर्जी से अपने रोजगार भी बदल सकते हैं। पढ़ लिखकर हम भी सम्मान की, ऊँचे पदों की नौकरी पा सकते हैं।"<sup>4</sup>

दलित मानसिक रूप से कमजोर होते हैं, शिक्षित वर्ग के लोगों में अशिक्षितों के प्रति गंदी सोच होती है, सबणों में दलितों की सहायता करनेवालों के प्रति द्वेष भावना होती है। स्कूलों में दलित बच्चों को भिन्न-भिन्न तरह से प्रताड़ित किया जाता है। प्रताड़ित करने के बवजूद अगर बच्चे स्कूल आते हैं तो सबर्ण शिक्षक उन्हें बार-बार फेल कर देते हैं। मातंग जाति के के भीखू जी का बेटे रामकिसन के स्कूल मास्टर उसे एक ही कक्षा में बार-बार फेल करते हैं- "रामकिसन की मदद किसी ने नहीं की, न मास्टरजी ने, न सहपाठी लड़कों ने, न गांववालों ने। सही मदद के लिए न कोई हनुमान आया, न कोई सुदामा आया। वह हर साल आठवीं कक्षा में फेल होता रहा। अंतमें निराश और हताश होकर, उसने स्कूल जाना और पढ़ना छोड़ दिया।"<sup>5</sup>

दलित बच्चों के मां बाप समाज में अपमानित होने से बचते हैं, लेकिन इस समाज में उन्हें अपमान और तिरस्कार के अलावा कुछ नहीं मिलता। स्कूलों में सबर्ण मास्टरों द्वारा दलित बच्चों को अलग बिठाना और उनसे गंदगी साफ़ करवाना आम बात है। चंदरी अपने बच्चों को स्कूल छोड़ने जाती है, तब अध्यापक उसे कहते हैं- "अरे चंदरी तेरी बिठिया को हिंदू महाजनों के बीच मत बिठा। उधर पिछे अलग बिठा दे। इन बच्चों के मां बाप बुरा भला कहेंगे।"<sup>6</sup>

"नीला आकश" के भीकूजी पढ़ना तो चाहते थे, मगर स्कूलों में किए जानेवाले अछूत व्यवहार के कारण नहीं पढ़ सके वे किताब को ठीक से पकड़ना तक नहीं जानते। कभी किताब को उल्टा सीधा पकड़कर वर्णमाला के अक्षरों को पहचानने की कोशिश किया करते थे। उनकी पत्नी चंदरी उन्हें देखकर हंसकर कहती है- "भीकूजी अब उस उमर में पढाई करके, क्या तुम वालस्टर बनना है।"<sup>7</sup>

सभी सबर्ण समुदाय शिक्षा के बदौलत ही विकास कर पाये हैं। दलितों को शिक्षा का अधिकार ना देने के कारण ही वे अविकसित रह गये हैं। अशिक्षा के कारण उनका जीवन दयनीय बन गया है। उनके बच्चे भी लाचार बन रहे हैं। चंदरी कहती है- "कब आयेगा हमारा दिन? अजी हमारी जिन्दगी तो ऐसे ही बीत रही है। हमारे बच्चों को भी, हमारी तरह लाचार बना रहे हैं। कब तक हम ऐसी जिन्दगी जीते रहेंगे?"<sup>8</sup>

लेखिका शिक्षा के महत्व को जानती है और अपने समुदाय के लोगों को शिक्षित करना चाहती है। विवेच्य उपन्यास में महिमा के माध्यम से शिक्षा के महत्व का उल्लेख कर दलितों को प्रगतिशील बनाने का प्रयत्न किया है। महिमा अपनी छात्रा शोभा के घर जाकर उसके माता-पिता को समझाते हुए कहती है "आज की सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है, अपने बच्चों को खूब पढाओ, उन्हें आगे बढ़ने के पूरे अवसर दो। चाहे बेटा हो या बेटी, उन्हें उच्च शिक्षा पाने दो। बेटियों की शादी जल्दी करने की चिंता के बदले, उनका कैरियर बनाने की चिंता करनी चाहिए। जैसे मैं पढ़ सकी, तभी तो यह सब जान सकी। यदि बच्चे पढ़ेंगे ही नहीं, तो अपने जीवन में वे क्या कर पाएंगे?"<sup>9</sup> महिमा चाहती है, आज के समय में, नयी पीढ़ी के बच्चे अपने पूर्वजों के रोजगार मजबूरन न अपना कर, उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर अपने जीवन में सम्मान पाएं और अपने समाज की, जागृति और प्रगति की जिम्मेदारी उठाएं।



विश्वविद्यालयों में भी जातिभेद और छुआछूत की बिमारी को देख सकते हैं। विश्वविद्यालयों में सवर्ण छात्रों द्वारा किए जानेवाले अछूते व्यवहार का चुनण सुशीला टाकभौरे ने अपने उपन्यास 'तुम्हें बदलना ही होगा' में किया है। धीरज कुमार के साथ बी.एच.यू. में सवर्ण छात्रों द्वारा अछूता व्यवहार किया जाता है- "लम्बा तिलक लगाए पाण्डे और तिवारी ने अपने साथ बैठकर कभी भोजन नहीं किया था, न उनके घड़े का पानी पिया था। फिर भी उनके बीच मित्रता थी। पाण्डे जी के कमरे में मीटिंग होने पर लम्बे समय तक विचार-विमर्श होता था। सवर्ण लड़के अपने हाथ से घड़े का पानी लोटे में लेकर ऊपर से मूह में डालकर गटगट पीते थे मगर वे प्यास लगने पर, अपने किसी सवर्ण मित्र से कहते। वह मित्र घड़े से दूर खड़ा होकर लोटे से उनके हाथों की ओक में पानी डाल देता।" <sup>10</sup> शिक्षा ही मनुष्य के विकास में साह्यक है। किन्तु वही शिक्षा लेने का अधिकार छीनकर सवर्ण समज ने दलितों को उपेक्षित जीवन जीने के लिए मजबूर किया है। दलित अशिक्षित रहे, परिणामस्वरूप उनका जीवन दरिद्र, आर्थिक अभाव से युक्त रहने लगा। महिमा जब आवेदन पत्र और साक्षात्कार के बारे में पुछताछ करने के लिए रजिस्ट्रार से मिलने जाती है तो वहां उसके जाती के कारण अपमानित किया जाता है। महिमा अपने साथ हो रहे व्यवहार के विरुद्ध भडक उठती है और कहती है- "यह कॉलेज है या भडबूजे का की दूकान? यहां नियम-कानून है या नहीं? सामान्य नागरिकों को कुछ जानने का अधिकार है या नहीं? आपके कालेज में हिन्दी अध्यापक का पद रिक्त है, उसके लिये हम उम्मिदवार हैं। हमारा आवेदन पत्र आपके यहां आए हैं। हमें पता होना चाहिए कि उस पद के लिये इंटरव्यू कब हो रहे हैं?" <sup>11</sup>

अंततः दलितों में शिक्षा में गुलामी, शिक्षा के प्रति निरासक्ति, जातीयता, गरीबी, स्कूलों में सवर्ण अध्यापक तथा छात्रों के द्वारा शोषण, दलित सूचक नाम आदि सभी कारण उनके शिक्षा में अवरोध बने हुए हैं। दलितों में यह समस्या आज कल की नहीं है प्राचीनकाल से दिखाई देती है। उन्हें धर्मशास्त्रों के अनुसार मानव धरातलपर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार नहीं दिया। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में दलित वर्ग का बहुत शोषित होता आया है। शिक्षा में अवरोध न होता तो निश्चय ही ये विकास कर समाज में अपनी एक पहचान बनाते।

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A Peer Reviewed Bilingual Research Journal  
(Indexed in UGC-CARE List)

ISSN 2347-7180

DOGO RANGSANG RESEARCH JOURNAL  
দগো ৰাংছাং গৱেষণা পত্ৰিকা

Vol. 11 Issue 04 No. 01

February 2021

Chief Editor (Hon.) : Dr. Upen Rabha Hakacham  
Editors (Hon.) : Dr. Lalit Chandra Rabha  
Dr. Neeva Rani Phukan

মুখ্য সম্পাদক (অবৈতনিক) : ড° উপেন ৰাভা হাকচাম  
সম্পাদকসমূহ (অবৈতনিক) : ড° ললিত চন্দ্ৰ ৰাভা  
ড° নিভা ৰাণী ফুকন



Dogo Rangsang Research Society  
Reg. No. KAM-M/263/L/ 595 of 2015-16  
Gauhati University Campus  
Guwahati - 781014



## WOMEN PERCEPTION ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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### Abstract:

Women are an integral part of human society but for a woman, there could not have been any man. She is the mother of mankind, despite holding such an important and unquestionable position, role of women has been defined by men over millennia. (VAW) as any "act of gender-based violence that results in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Whether occurring in public or in private life. Objectives of the studies are awareness and knowledge about family (domestic) violence as subject. To study the Perception and extent of family (Domestic) violence. In order to attain the objectives of the study, it was felt that primary data collection was required and hence a city of Gulbarga was selected. Pertain to 700 hundred ever married women from Gulbarga City i.e. the north part of Karnataka State. Further this representative sample size belong to 28 wards out of 55. And were selected 25 respondents from each sample ward in order to fulfill the requirements of efficiency representativeness and reliability.

In many Domestic violence cases, emotional blackmail by children or family members succeed in making women reconsider leaving the violent husband socialized to believe they are mother and home makers first, victims procrastinate about decisions to separate until it may be too late.

**Key words:** Mankind, Violence, Reliability, Elimination, Domestic, Efficiency.

### INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is a global phenomenon not restricted to any geographical area though regional variations may exist. Various religions, castes and societies, overtly or covertly, have supported subjugation of women in one form or the other; therefore, gender violence cannot be traced only to individual male dominance but should be linked to larger social and familial structures that are based on patriarchy, and exploitative relationships. Violence is an act of aggression usually found in interpersonal interactions or interpersonal relations and is situated in the socio- economic and political content of power relations (Govind Kelker, 1991).

The expert group meeting of the United Nations observed, violence in the family manifests itself in physical mistreatment often repetitive, which is interrelated with the exercise of mental torture, neglect of basic needs and sexual molestation. Violence is generally exercised in the closest family unit where there are dependency relationships, and result is grave injury to the victim. Repetitive violence may be distinguished from the occasional occurrence of violence and research points to the fact threat where immediate crises intervention is not employed at occasional incidences, such acts tend to become repetitive and more severe. Counseling therefore, has a very important role in preventing and curbing violence in the family. In this study domestic violence or violence in families would refer to violence between persons who are living together or who have previously lived together in an intimate relationship in the same household.

Since family violence is a personal and sensitive topic, scholars are still struggling to overcome the definitional and methodological problems. No comprehensive theory, to date, on family violence has been formulated. Williams (1992). Proposed and tested an integrated theory of assaults between partners from the available literature covering multiple factors of marital violence and pointed out that increased privacy, inequality between sexes and legitimization of violence through cultural and social norms were responsible for the violence that occurred in the family.

The matrimonial home is the household a woman shares with her husband whether it is rented officially provided or owned by the husband or his relatives. A women has the right to remain in the matrimonial home along with her husband as long as she is married though there is no definite



law regarding this right if a woman is being pressurized to leave the matrimonial home she can approach the court for an injunction or restraining order protecting her from being thrown out this can usually be obtained quite easily it is generally advisable not to leave the matrimonial home it is easier to get a court order preventing a woman being thrown out than to get an order enforcing her right to return to it once she has left or been thrown out

#### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Gelles (1997) Literature on violence against women consistently reflects the notion that "wife beating as a pattern not a single event, in most violent households". Seminal research by Straus and his colleagues looked at a national sample and found that incidents of violence were isolated events (only occurring once during the year) for only about a third of violent couples, and found that, on average, a woman who is a victim of wife abuse is abused three times each year. Lagan and Inns determined that.

Tjaden & Thoennes (2000) More recent national data also document the chronic nature of IPV. The National violence against women survey which included a nationally representative sample of 8,000 men ages 18 and older found that approximately half of the women raped by an intimate partner and two thirds of women physically assaulted by an intimate partner had been victimized multiple times by that partner. Female rape victims reported an average of 4.5 rapes by the same partner and female physical assault victims reported an average of 6.9 assaults. For those women, the average victimization lasted 3.8 years for rape victims, and 4.5 years for physical assault victims. Male physical assault victims also said that assaults were chronic two thirds reported multiple victimizations by the same partner, lasting an average of 3.6 years.

Teske & Parker (1983). Studied the chronic nature of IPV has been found in state level surveys as well in Kentucky a survey of violence among 1,793 married or cohabiting women found that 10% of respondents reported partner violence in the past 12 months, and half of those women reported that it happened more than one time (Schulman, 1979) a survey in Texas sampled 1,200 female residents age 18 and over, and found that 8.5% of the respondents had been victims of abuse by a spouse or live in partner during the previous year. Of those women 19% reported being lased least once a week or more.

Police Foundation (1977) Similar findings come from other sources besides population based surveys. Follingstad. Used structured questionnaires with abused women and examined frequency of abuse. More than half of the women reported frequencies of at least one incident per month over an initial six month period. For women in long term relationships, abuse increased over time, with the rate of abuse increasing for 18 months and then being relatively stable thereafter a well known police foundation study based on a study of police records determined that in a two year period prior to assaults or homicides among intimate partners, police had visited the same address five or more times for about half of the incidents.

Strauss (1990) Domestic violence is defined to include violence by spouses as well as by other household members. Thus, information was obtained from ever-married women on violence by husbands and by others, and from never married women on violence by anyone, including boyfriends. International research has shown that spousal violence is one of the most common forms of violence experienced by women. Hence, violence perpetrated by the husband is measured in more detail than violence by other perpetrators. Specifically, violence by husbands is measured by using a greatly shortened and modified Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) (Strauss, 1990). The CTS has been found to be effective in measuring domestic violence and can be easily adapted for use in different cultural situations.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Status of woman reflects the thought and feeling of the community. There fore the aim of the study is to.

- To understand the awareness and knowledge about family (domestic) violence as subject.
- To study the Perception and extent of family (Domestic) violence



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## STUDY AREA

One of the ways of understanding the concepts of Domestic violence and its related issues is by studying the characteristics of the victims or sufferers. In this study, an attempt is made to study the background characteristics of the married women in order to understand the factors which involve in the on going process of Domestic violence at a family level. In order to attain the objectives of the study, it was felt that primary data collection was required and hence a city of Gulbarga was selected.

## STUDY SAMPLE SIZE:

Pertain to 700 hundred ever married women from Gulbarga City i.e. the north part of Karnataka State. Further this representative sample size belong to 28 wards out of 55. And were selected 25 respondents from each sample ward in order to fulfill the requirements of efficiency, representativeness and reliability.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table no 1.1 Age of the Respondents

Respondent Age	Frequency	Percent
15 to 19	28	4.00
20 to 24	167	23.86
25 to 29	213	30.43
30 to 34	164	23.43
35 to 39	90	12.86
40 and above	38	5.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Age at Marriage	Frequency	Percent
15 to 19	235	33.57
20 to 24	412	58.85
25 to 29	41	5.85
30 and Above	12	1.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Hence to begin with the personal information which are always based to the all other characteristics and those as follows. As per as present age of the respondents has concerned quarter of the total sample (27.86) respondents were fall under the age group of 15 to 25 years. However, when we look at the age at marriage of the respondent it is clearly evidence from the percentage distribution that (33.76%) quite a high proportion of the study population were got married before reaching the legal age of marriage recommended by the law of the land. Never the less as for as duration of marriage is concerned more than 60.0% of the respondents were either completed ten year of their married life or even more i.e. fifteen years of married life.

Table no 1.2 Present age of respondent by Wife beating is a integral part of India culture

Present age of respondent	Wife beating is a part of Indian Culture		
	Yes,	No	Total
15 to 24	(28) 26.4%	(167) 28.1%	(195) 27.9%
25 to 34	(63) 59.4%	(314) 52.9%	(377) 53.9%
35 and above	(15) 14.2%	(113) 19.0%	(128) 18.3%
Total	(106) 100.0%	(594) 100.0%	(700) 100.0%

$$\chi^2 = 1.983 \quad \text{Sig. } 371.$$

The above table 1.2 indicates that the perception about domestic violence in a form of wife beating found to be more among those women (59.4%) who were in the middle age group i.e. 25 years to 34 year. Compared to their counter parts who were either younger to them or bit older to them i.e. (26.4% and 14.2 percent respectively) the X2 value indicates that there exists a co-relationship between current age of respondent and the perception about domestic violence but statistically it is not significant.



Table no. 1.3 Percentage distribution of respondents feel Wife beating is integral part of Indian culture by type of family

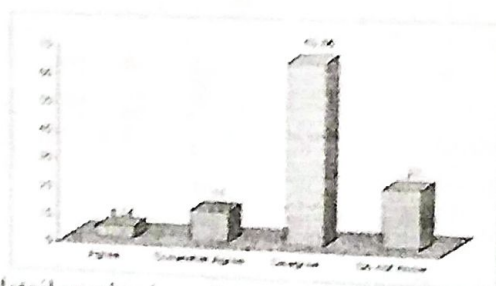
Type of family	Wife beating is a part of Indian culture		
	Yes	No	Total
Joint family	(101) 95.3%	(57) 54.9%	(158) 66.1%
Nuclear family	(5) 4.7%	(32) 30.9%	(37) 15.9%
Total	(106) 100.0%	(89) 100.0%	(195) 100.0%

$$\chi^2 = 8.742$$

Sig. .003.

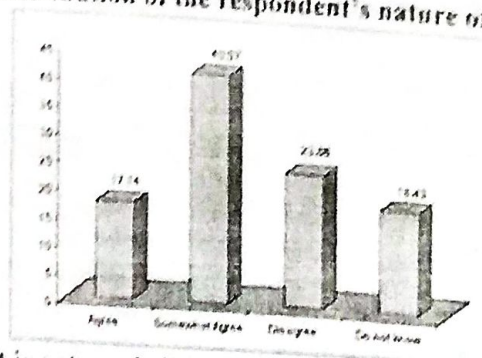
The table-1.3 explains the effect of type family and the type of perception respondents were having about domestic violence. Out of 700 respondents 95.3% of women staying in joint family system expressed the negative perception towards domestic violence i.e. (wife beating is integral part of Indian culture) compared to the 4.7% of respondents who were staying in nuclear family. The significant X2 value did suggest that there exists a strong co-relationship between caste of respondents and the type of perception they have developed regarding family violence. Nevertheless major chunk of the women respondents, still believe that wife beating is part and parcel of married life.

Graph No.1.1 Percentage distribution of the respondents perception about family (domestic) violence



Before going to the detail mechanism of domestic violence at the family level, first of all it is necessary to understand the perception of the people towards this very concept itself. Specially in the Indian context wife beating never treated as the violence at all rather it has been considered as the part and parcel of a married life. But the data from the present study suggest that 64.0% of the respondents said that they totally disagree with the so called traditional custom of wife beating is an integral part of Indian culture. Where as 36.0% of the respondent will support the good old tradition custom of wife beating is always remain to be the integral part of Indian married life. But unfortunately this clear cut difference of opinion never going solve this problem, rather helps in maintaining the status-quo.

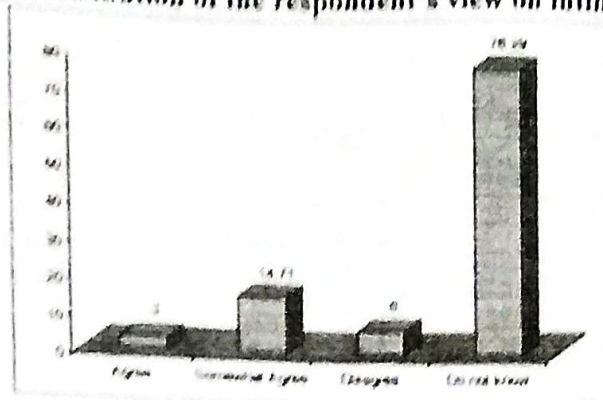
Graph No.1.2 Percentage distribution of the respondent's nature of scarifies



Among the Indians it is a strong belief that woman means scarifies. In other words she should surrender herself to the so called Godly Husband and must act according to the will and wish of him rather expressing her own desire at any point of time. But data from the present analysis support the similar concept as majority of the respondents i.e. 58.0% still agree with the same. But quite a marginal percentage i.e. 42.0% of the respondent try to differ and did mentioned that after all woman is also an human being and even she has a heart which beats and she also has the feelings like man, to see the dream and enjoy the restricted life within the four walls of her kitchen palace.



Graph No.1.3 Percentage distribution of the respondent's view on intimate couple relationship



Many a time majority of the woman respondent believe that in order to have a close and intimate relationship between the couple's occasional quarrel between husband and wife is necessary. Finding from the analysis suggested that (83.6%) of the respondent said it is not so, where as 17.6 percent of the respondents stated that it is very much true and in certain occasion women intentionally try to stimulate or motivate their husband to get angry and shout at them. Because if husbands were failed to do so than they start thinking that some thing is wrong, with them rather they go up to the extent of suspecting the very character of their husband, as if they have already involved with other women that is why they are neglecting them and not showing any reaction whether it is good or bad and keeping distance is treated to be dangerous in Indian family setups.

#### CONCLUSION:

However, the extent of suffering was try to masseur interms of type of help the respondent seek from whether it is informal help or formal help. There exist clear difference among the respondents by there background characteristics like education of women, caste of respondents and type of family emerged as the important determinants in crossing the traditional barriers. (tolerance) and go out to protest against the family violence by taking the help of other as (63.6%, 48.3% and 77.3% percent respectively) got seek the legal help to protect themselves survive.

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# Sambodhi

ISSN : 2249-6661

Impact Factor (IF) : 5.8

Editor in Chief

Dr. J.B. Shah

Published By

Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad

[editorsambohi.ugcjournal@gmail.com](mailto:editorsambohi.ugcjournal@gmail.com)



SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF RURAL WOMEN: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

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**Abstract:**

Women's economic participation and empowerment are fundamentals to strengthen women's right and enabling women to have control over their lives and exert influence in society. It is about creating just and equitable societies. Women often face discrimination and persistent gender inequalities, with some women experiencing multiple discrimination and exclusion because of factors such as ethnicity or caste. Objectives of the studies are To examine and understand socio-economic empowerment of women parameters which consists Poverty eradication To Study the Women agriculture, Support services and Social empowerment parameters of women consists education, To study the health Nutrition Drinking water and sanitation Housing and shelter. Methodology of the study The present study is focused on socio-eco empowerment of women present policy of Indian Government related to women empowerment and operational strategies. The primary information is collected from the four villages of Gulbargataluk- Karnataka free structured interview scheduled is used for data collection. Nearly 80 respondents were selected for this study. The secondary sources collected from related books and articles. Social and Economic change and decision making power of women helps to women to increase their status in society. The empowerment of rural women has a direct impact on the implementation of all areas including development, security and human rights, poverty eradication programmes.

**INTRODUCTION:**

Women's economic participation and empowerment are fundamentals to strengthen women's right and enabling women to have control over their lives and exert influence in society. It is about creating just and equitable societies. Women often face discrimination and persistent gender inequalities, with some women experiencing multiple discrimination and exclusion because of factors such as ethnicity or caste. The economic empowerment of women is pre requisite for sustainable development, pro-poor growth and the achievement of all the millennium development Goals. Women usually invest a higher proportion of their earnings in their families and communities than men. Women are in some contacts bearing the costs of recovering from crises, with the loss of jobs, poor working conditions and increasing precariousness increasing the role of women in the economy is part of the solution to the financial and economic critical for economic resilience and growth.

Education and training are essential components of any strategy to improve farm and nonfarm productivity and rural incomes. Learning about business skills, as well as life skills such as health management, decision making, self confident, or conflict management among various other things like new products and markets can make a big influence for many of the rural poor, particularly the women folk. Women often have different training needs than men since they are more likely to work as contributing family workers, subsistence, farmers, home based micro entrepreneurs or low paid seasonal labourers, in addition to handling their domestic work and care responsibilities. skill development is a key to improving household productivity. Employability and income-earning opportunities. For movement and also for enhancing food security and promoting environmentally sustainable rural development and livelihood.

Skill and knowledge are the engines of economic growth and social development of any country. Countries with higher a better levels of knowledge and skills respond more effectively and promptly to challenges and opportunities of globalization. India is un transition to knowledge based economy



and its competitive edge will be determined by the abilities of its people, to cart. Share and knowledge more effectively.

**MEANING:** Empowerment is the process of increasing the capacity of individuals or group to make choices and to transform those choices in to desired actions and outcomes. Empowerment of women means developing them as more aware individuals, who are politically active, economically productive and independent and are able to make intelligent decision in matters that affect them. Women empowerment as a concept was defined as redistribution of social power and control of resources in favour of women. Empowerment of women in rural areas is dependent on several factors, including ownership and control over land, access to diverse types of employment and income generating activities, access to public goods, infrastructure, education and training, healthcare and financial services and opportunities for participation in political life and implementation of policies and programs.

**Brown and Harris: (1978)** found that, in contrast, there is another body of research that emphasizes the hazards of work load of women as well as the impact on their health.

**Mahadevan, et.al, (1982)**, has conducted an a study in rural Andhra Pradesh found that low haemoglobin and protein levels, high parity and infections (bacterial, fungal and viral) are 'major determinants' of early menopause in women.

**Doyal (1983)**, stated that, the scarcity of "Feminist epidemiology" the social production of women's health. The growing body of research that traces the links between women's health and their paid and unpaid work roles messing. This is one of the most important factors in this investigation, one characterized by different argument that, although they present at first glance to be contradictory point to the complex relationship between health and other allied issues.

**Banerji (1985)** stated that the health status of the people in any region largely depends upon the physical quality of the environment. Health is a crucial attribute of human resource and healthy human population is the most desired national asset.

**Chatterjee (1985)** has studied that in spite of equalitarian health policy the situation of an infant and child more or less remains unchanged. Data were collected on infant child mortality in 18 states related with age, sex and rural urban residence. The mortality rate was tabulated by various health care factors.

**Sorenson and Verbrugge (1987)** conducted a study on women's experience. More non fatal illness of all kinds throughout life, men experience more life threatening illnesses that develop with age. Even excluding reproductive conditions, women have more health nonfatal chronic conditions such as varicose veins, hemorrhoids, constipation, gallbladders conditions, eczema, dermatitis, thyroid conditions, anemia migraines, and arthritis. Women also have more acute conditions, such as upper respiratory infections gastroenteritis. Men's health advantage is smallest in later life when men begin to suffer from fatal conditions.

**Dube, (1988)** opinioned that, the predominantly only vegetarian diet cannot fulfill many of their nutritional requirements. Moreover, cultural practices pull back the women in many ways and add to their poor nutritional status. It is customary in many households across the country that the women should eat last and eat the leftovers after the men had their food.

**Walater (1989)** reported that anemia continues to be a major public health problem in India and in the world. About 1400 millions from the developing countries compared to 100 million from the development are said to be suffering from (ID) Iron Deficiency (though the estimated prevalence of anemia has not been study in adolescent groups in different parts of India. Such a study is paramount as the adolescent period imposes increased requirements for iron among other nutrients; in order to meet the demands accelerated growth and sexual maturation and onset of menses in girls. It is an integral component or essential factor for several enzymes that play an important role in metabolic processes and cell proliferation that control cellular turnover and metabolism of nutrients and neuron transmitters in the body.



### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To examine and understand socio- economic empowerment of women parameters which consists Poverty eradication

To Study the Women agriculture, Support services and Social empowerment parameters of women consists education,

To study the health Nutrition Drinking water and sanitation Housing and shelter

### METHODOLOGY:

The present study is focused on socio- eco empowerment of women present policy of Indian Government related to women empowerment and operational strategies. The primary information is collected from the four villages of Gulbarga taluk- Karnataka pre structured interview scheduled is used for data collection. Nearly 80 respondents were selected for this study. The secondary sources collected from related books and articles.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table 1.1 Age of the Respondents

Sl.No	Age of the Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
01	16-20 Years	08	10%
02	21-25	22	27.5%
03	26-30	24	30%
04	31-35	26	32.5%
	Total	80	100%

The age of the respondents 10 percent of the respondents belonged the age group of 16-20 and 27.5 percent of the respondents belong 21-25 age group , 30 percent belong 26-30 age group. Reaming 32.5percent of the respondents belong the age group of 30to35 Above information clearly shows that majority of rural women belonged the age group of 31to35. The selected respondents are going on in the changing stage. They require some socio economic changes in their life style.

Table 1.2 Occupational status of women

Sl.No	Occupational status	Frequency	Percentage
01	Agriculture	20	25%
02	Home Industry	18	22.5%
03	Dairy forming	12	15%
04	Daily labour	30	37.5%
	Total	80	100%

The occupational status of rural women, 25 percent of the women working as agriculture in their own field 22.5 percent women engaged in home industries. They prepared Roti Chatni, papad and pickles and sold in cities. 15 percent of the women engaged dairy forming. In 37.5 percent women working as dairy forming is main occupation. They earned economy with this reason.

Above data clearly shows that all respondents engaged in the one or other income generated works. It helps to women to change their economic status to enjoying the social prestige in society.

Table 1.3 Information about land ownership

Sl.No	Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
01	Yes	20	25%
02	No	60	75%
		80	100%



The respondents 25 percent of the respondents having land ownership. Their parents provide the life security for their girl children also. They enjoyed equal rights to boys. The land ownership rights help rural women to feel very secured. Women enjoying all rights which coming by hereditary and helps to social privileges also. Only 75 Percent respondents don't have land ownership rights. It clearly shows that the women power and rights going on change with the help of constitutional facilities.

**Table 1.4 Educational Status of Women**

Sl.No	Educational Status	Frequency	Percentage
	of the respondents		
01	Primary	28	35%
02	Secondary	14	17.5%
03	P.U.C.	10	12.5%
04	Degree	08	10.0%
05	Illiterate	20	25%
	Total	80	100%

The Respondents 35 percent of the women had primary level education. 17.5 percent secondary level. 12.5 percent respondents completed their P.U. Level education. The 10 percent respondents had degree. Remaining 25 percent respondents were illiterates.

Above data clearly shows that the rural women slowly having education. They enjoyed all government facilities which available in rural and surrounding urban areas. It is good positive changes going on in rural setup. Through education they exercise their all power and authority.

**Table 1.5 Political Participation of women**

Sl.No	Political Participation of women	Frequency	Percentage
01	Interested	55	68.75
02	Not interested	25	31.25
	Total	80	100

The interest of respondents in political activities 68.75 percent of women interested of women interested to participated in local political activities. The opportunity of 73<sup>rd</sup> ammendment of constitution helps to rural women to enjoy the local government. The political power and status helps to women actively participate in public functions also. Only 31.25 percent women don't have any interest to participate in political activities.

The above information clearly shows that the majority of the women interested to enjoy political power like men. They actively participated in social educational and political activities.

**Table 1.6 Rights about decision making power**

Sl.No	Rights about decision making power	Frequency	Percentage
01	Frequently	33	41.25%
02	Sometimes	20	25%
03	Not interested	18	22.5%
04	No	09	11.25%
	Total	80	100%

The 41.5 percent of the respondents take decision in family matters equally to men. They do not feel any restrictions to take decisions. 25 percent of respondents opines that sometimes use their decision making power. 22.5 percent told that they don't have any interest to use their power in family matters. Remaining 11.25 percent respondents told that they are not take any decision.



Above information clearly shows that the women are going to change with the use of their power in family matters. They are not subjected to traditional restrictions. A woman shows their ability to participate in formal and informal decision making processes. Women's empowerment that eliminates inequalities in other areas, such as household work and division of labour's works.

Table 1.7 Social participation of women

Sl.No	Social participation of women	Frequency	Percentage
01	Yes	68	85
02	No	12	15
	Total	80	100

The opinion of respondents towards social participation. Majority of 68 percent women are very much interested to participate in social activities like functions, festivals, meetings, etc. They don't have hesitation to participate in all activities and do not have any restriction by men. 15 percent women don't want to participate in social activities. They feel to restrict to their own family responsibilities. Above information clearly shows that the respondents in rural areas increases their social

## CONCLUSION

Social and Economic change and decision making power of women helps to women to increase their status in society. The empowerment of rural women has a direct impact on the implementation of all areas including development, security and human rights, poverty eradication programmes. Education facilities and economic independency of women help to women to increase their knowledge and force them to engage in different productive resources. The different aspect and opportunities of rural setup increase the women's strength.

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New Approaches to  
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# Indian Solar Industry: Future, Challenges and Remedies

Mr. Mallikarjun Konade

## *Abstract*

The present study focuses on generation of energy, which is base for functioning of economic activities. India is the world's third largest producer and third largest consumer of electricity. The national electric grid in India has an installed capacity of 375.32 GW as of 31 December 2020. India has a surplus power generation capacity but lacks adequate distribution infrastructure. To address this, the Government of India launched a program called "Power for All" in 2016. This research expresses about to do adequate investments in transmission and maintenance of distribution channel of energy, moreover the research and development activities should have modernized technology.

**Keywords:** Gigawatt, Megawatt, Renewable energy (RE), Installed Capacity, etc.

## **Introduction**

India is a country that has tremendous solar energy potential. As the nation is facing an increasing demand - supply gap in energy, it is important to tap the solar potential to meet the energy needs. This article analyzes the Indian Solar industry, its major growth

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drivers, the challenges it faces and the various policy initiatives taken by the government. The article also tries to identify the various actions required to promote the growth and development of the industry, enabling India to meet the rising energy demands of the future.

India is in a state of perennial energy shortage with a demand-supply gap of almost 12% of the total energy demand. This trend is significant in the electricity segment that is heavily dependent on coal and other non-renewable sources of energy. Renewable energy (RE) sources contribute only 7.7% of the total installed power capacity of 167,077 MW in India. Among the RE sources, wind power is the dominating component while solar energy currently contributes to less than 0.1% (on-grid + off-grid) of the total installed capacity.

The solar energy potential in India is immense due to its convenient location near the Equator. India receives nearly 3000 hours of sunshine every year, which is equivalent to 5000 trillion kWh of energy. India can generate over 1,900 billion units of solar power annually, which is enough to service the entire annual power demand even in 2030 (estimates). Rajasthan and Gujarat are the regions with maximum solar energy potential. This, coupled with the availability of barren land, increases the feasibility of solar energy systems in these regions. Considering India's solar potential, the government has rolled out various policies and subsidy schemes to encourage growth of the Solar Industry, which is expected to experience exponential growth in the coming years.

### Review of Literature

**Mohd. Rizwan Sirajuddin Shaikh, Santosh B. Waghmare:** The author reviewed and revealed about solar energy and its importance in the modern era. The author measured and evaluated some of the benefits of solar power. The solar power saves upto 20% of energy costs, easy installation, solar energy does not requires any wires and other resources. It has no moving parts and not required any additional fuel, other than sunlight, to produce power. No need of water and fuel. Finally, the author concluded the solar energy can provide electricity 24\*7 even on cloudy days and night and it supplies continuous power supply.



Nilesh Patel, Deepali Sananse, Priyanka Bore, This technology soon found its way back down to earth for use in telecommunications applications in remote areas. In the 1970s and 1980s, people began using PV modules to charge batteries and then used those batteries to run various lights and appliances in their remote homes. These early PV pioneers helped set the stage for today's PV industry. Network operators currently have no real incentives to connect, proactively to small scale new able solar energy.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To study the contribution of renewable energy to national income,
2. To study the investment pattern of power sector in India.

### Scope

The modernization of solar energy is key to move for power sectoral revolution and satisfying the industrial requirement. One time investment and at minimum operating expenses will make break-even as early as effective monitoring of system.

### Methodology

The paper is purely descriptive, this study is conducted by considering secondary data, those data were collected from various reports, documents, articles, official websites, etc.

### Government Initiatives to Develop the Solar Energy Sector

There are three government bodies established to promote solar energy in India. The first is the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), which is the nodal unit for all matters relating to RE. The second, India Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), is a public limited company established in 1987 to promote, develop and extend financial assistance for RE and energy efficiency/conservation projects. Finally, Solar Energy Centre (SEC) is a dedicated unit of the MNRE and the Government for the development of solar energy technologies and promotion of its applications through product development. Besides this, government has also rolled out various policies and subsidies to promote this sector.



India's National Action Plan on climate change (NAPCC) identifies eight critical missions to promote climate mitigation and adaptation. National Solar Mission, which has the specific goal of increasing the usage of solar thermal technologies in urban areas, industry, and commercial establishments, is one of the core components of this policy. The government also offers capital subsidies to semiconductor manufacturing plants in Special Economic Zone (SEZs) and outside SEZs through semiconductor policy launched in 2007. In 2009, MNRE launched "Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)" with the ambitious goal of making India a global leader in solar energy.

### Factors Driving the Growth of Solar Energy in India

The factors propelling the current and future growth in the solar energy segment are segregated into demand side growth drivers and supply side growth drivers.

#### *Demand Side Growth Factors*

India suffers persistent energy shortage with average demand-supply gap revolving around 12% of total power supply. This, coupled with rising energy needs, is a major factor driving the growth of this segment. The Power Ministry forecasts electricity consumption to increase to around 1900 kWh by 2032 from the current 660 kWh. Policy measures such as JNNSM, aimed at encouraging investment in the solar energy sector, shall help develop a market for solar energy in India, thereby driving down costs. Increasing public awareness about issues such as energy scarcity and environmental preservation shall also fuel the demand for eco-friendly power, hinting at growth opportunities for solar power.

#### *Supply-side Growth Factors*

The current power generation in India is heavily dependent on non-renewable natural resources such as coal and diesel, whose fast depletion has forced the government and the power generation companies to look into RE sources, especially solar power. The favorable environment created by government through subsidy schemes and policies is encouraging power generation companies to



invest in this sector and thus promoting growth. The other major factors driving the growth from the supply side are huge demand for electricity in rural areas lacking grid connectivity, and abundant availability of sunrays in India throughout the year.

### **Challenges Faced by Solar Energy Sector in India**

The solar industry in India is still in its nascent stage and faces many challenges such as high costs of solar power generation. In India, cost of solar electricity produced on-grid is Rs. 18.44/unit. This high cost is mainly due to dependence on imports for silicon and solar wafers used for the manufacture of solar cells – about 80% of which comes through imports. Solar projects are capital intensive, and the lack of an effective financing infrastructure for these projects is another major factor impeding growth in this sector. Another challenge faced today is the disparity in solar potential across states,

Currently Research and Development (R&D) in this sector is on a slow track due to lack of collaborative and goal driven efforts on this front. Technological innovations that improve the efficiency of current solar energy systems are necessary to exploit the solar energy potential in India. In order to facilitate this, government has to frame comprehensive R&D schemes and provide incentives along with the current subsidy schemes. Another major factor restricting the growth of this sector is the lack of standards, resulting in the fragmentation of the market among manufacturers and suppliers. Standardization of systems will lead to rationalization of cost as companies can invest in R&D and newer technologies to meet common specifications. Facilitating closer industry – government cooperation and increasing consumer awareness about the benefits of solar energy are some of the other main challenges currently faced by the industry.

### **Remedies for Challenges Faced by Solar Energy Sector in India**

Active growth of the Indian solar energy industry calls for immediate implementation of the following steps. These measures will not only boost the growth of solar energy sector, but also reduce the usage of non-renewable sources of energy and carbon footprint.



### *Faster and Efficient Implementation of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)*

RECs are interstate tradable certificates issued for every unit of renewable energy produced. Mechanisms such as these are essential to achieve NAPCC's goal of increasing the mandatory RE usage for states from 5% today to approximately 15% in the next 10 years. Instead of producing RE by their own, states can purchase RECs from each other to increase their RE content in total energy. This mechanism will enable low RE potential states to purchase RECs from high potential states, enabling them to meet NAPCC's increased demands. Moreover, these purchases will incentivize high RE potential states to produce more RE than required currently, enabling overall increase in RE production.

### *Carbon Trading as a Source of Revenue*

Solar power generation emits lesser amount of CO<sub>2</sub> compared to conventional sources of energy such as coal. Trading this reduction in the emissions trading market can be another source of income for the Solar Energy manufacturers. We estimate that on an average – considering the current rate of emissions trading – savings of anywhere between Rs 0.9-1.5 can be achieved per unit of electricity produced. This will partially help in offsetting the high cost of solar production.

Large-scale on-grid applications are more feasible in areas where there is plenty of barren land and high rate of irradiance such as Gujarat and Rajasthan

### *Selective Implementation of On-Grid Application*

From today's technology standpoint, solar power generation works at 15-20% efficiency. Under this scenario, large-scale on-grid applications are more feasible in areas where there is plenty of barren land and high rate of irradiance such as Gujarat and Rajasthan. It is very important to concentrate the efforts in these areas to realize solar potential there before moving onto other parts where the irradiance is low or there is scarcity of barren land. The RE produced in these regions can be transferred to other states through RECs, enabling uniform distribution.



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**ISSN 2231-0789**

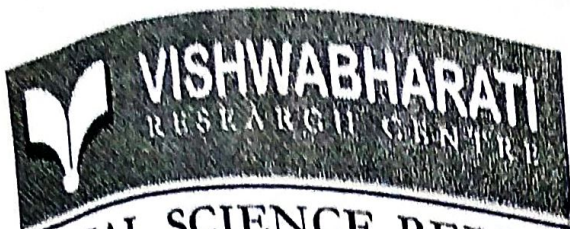
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**SOCIAL SCIENCE REPORTER**

ISSN 2231-0789

Vol 10. Issue 1. Feb 2020. pp. 83-91

<http://www.vishwabharati.in>

Paper received: 08 Jan 2020.

Paper accepted: 13 Jan 2020.

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## **Fractured Mandate and Coalition Politics**

**Anand C. Nadavinamani**

### **Introduction:**

The framers of India's Constitution did not anticipate certain problems while deliberating over its Articles. Perhaps they could not foresee certain situations which are now confronting the Union government due to the following reasons: -partisan interests; -factional interests such as party splits; or-a fractured mandate eluding majority to any party in the Lok Sabha. In other words, they did not imagine a time when the country would have a hung parliament. The same may be said about the state assemblies too.

Political scholars have opined that as the dominant interest group in the Constituent Assembly, leaders of the Indian National Congress decided to frame the Constitution not as an instrument of government but as a witness to the preservation of Indian unity shattered by partition. Moreover, being biased towards the unity of the 'freedom-fighters turned Constitution-makers' they suspiciously viewed the states of the union as divisive elements which had to be firmly integrated into the body politic by the instrument of law. Their experience at the grassroots level told

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exercised this right when they invited the leaders of the then single largest groups VP Singh and AB Vajpayee respectively to form a government in 1989 and 1996 respectively). Yet such discretionary powers of the President seemed lacking in transparency. Not only that, the leader thus invited to become prime minister belonged to a complete minority and could, after forming the government, simply mobilize a majority via horse-trading!

During the period 1950-67, there was no political stability at the centre. The Congress (I) having secured absolute majority in the Lok Sabha was the minority party with (45) percent votes in 1952 to 40.7 percent in 1967. The decline in its popular support was evident from the steep fall in the percentage of the parliamentary seats the party won in that period. As the Congress won a majority in each of the four Lok Sabha elections in 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967, there was no crisis in the running of the union government. Significantly, the first sign of a crisis surfaced in 1969 when, on account of a split in the Congress, the Indira Gandhi government was reduced to a minority. The Congress, under Nehru's leadership, had enjoyed virtual monopoly both at the centre and in the states [although the Swatantra Party and the Communist Party of India (CPI) ruled in Orissa and Kerala respectively] marking a period of the dominant party system in India. The general elections of 1967 ended this dominance; the setback suffered by the Congress in that year gave it a narrow majority in the 4th Lok Sabha the Congress (I) lost half the states where coalition governments were formed. When it comes to the election of the President (Indira Gandhi nominated VV Giri superseding the official Congress nominee Nilam Sanjiva Reddy), the party went for a split and Indira's government became a minority government although she managed to continue to be in power with the support of the DMK (Dravida Munnettra Kazhagam), the CPI and the Muslim League. She won the following general elections with a massive victory riding on the triumph of the 1971 Indo-Pak war ~ and the 4th Lok Sabha faced no instability crisis. Here, it should be noted that the the President did not ask the Indira government to prove its majority in the Lok Sabha.





# ಹಲವು ನುಡಿಗಲ ನಡಿಗಿ

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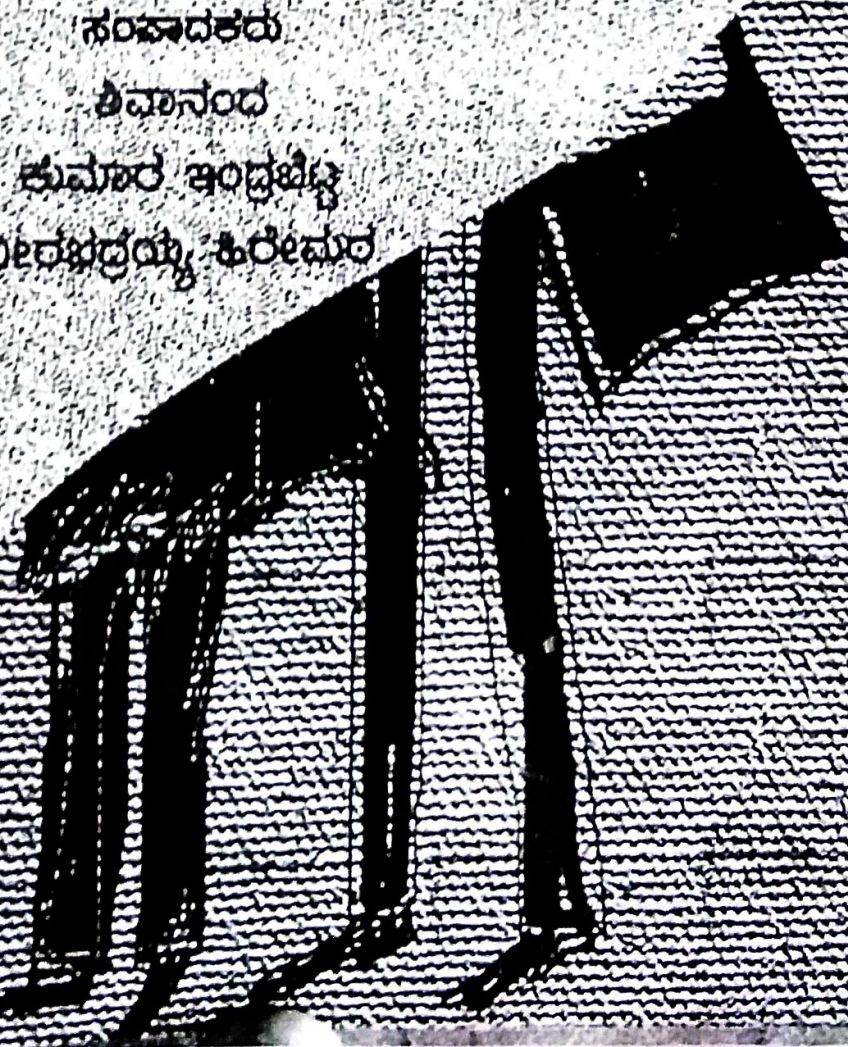


ಸಂಪಾದಕರು

ಶಿವಾನಂದ

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## ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ ಕುರಿತಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೂಪಿತವಾದತಾತ್ವಿಕ ವಿವೇಚನೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಬಿ. ಜಾಧವ

ಸಂಕೋಧಕರು, ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ

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ಜನಪದ : ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವೂ ಆಕಾರದಷ್ಟೇ ವಿಶಾಲ, ಸಾಗರದಷ್ಟೇ ಆಳ. ಶಬ್ದ ಹಲವು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಿವೆ. ಗಾದೆ, ಒಗಟು, ಒಡಮು, ಕಥೆ, ಲಾವಣಿ, ಕಥನಗೀತೆ, ಮಿಮಿಕ್ರಾಗೆ. ಇಡೀಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಮೂಲವನ್ನೇಲ್ಲಾಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀರವರು ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು 'ಜನವಾಣಿ ಬೇರು, ಕವಿವಾಣಿ ಹೂವು' ಎಂದುಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಶ್ರಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕವಾದ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟು ಸಮುದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಜನಜೀವನದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೆಸರಾದವರು. ನಂಬಿದವರ ಪಾಲಿನ ಅಂಗರಕ್ಷಕರಾಗಿತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಾದರೂ, ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನುಕಾಪಾಡುವಗುಣವನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿದವರು. ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಬದುಕುವಇವರು ಹುಡುಗರು.ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಭಾರತ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಅಲೆಮಾರಿ ಗುಂಪು. ಹತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 830 ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟುಗಳಿವೆ.ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಅತೀ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನುಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡುತನ್ನೊಡಲಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.ತಮ್ಮದೇಆದ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ ವೇಷ ಭೂಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ, ನೋಡಿದತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಜನಜೀವನವೆಂದು ಮನಸೆಳೆಯುವ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಯನ್ನುಇವರು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡವೈವಿಧ್ಯಮಯಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಂತೂಯಾರು ಕೃಷಿಮಾಡದಕನ್ನೆ ನೆಲ. ಕನ್ನಡದಮೆಂಬುಕಣಜ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನುಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ



ಹದಿನೇಳು ಬಾರಿಆಖಂಡ ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಸಂಚರಿಸಿದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತಾ. ಲಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ "ಮಧ್ಯ ಭರತೀತಿ ನಿಖರೇ ದಾಂಡೀ, ಬಡೀರಹಾಲ ಗುಜರಾತ್, ಬರಾಣ ಪುರೇರೋ ಚೋರೋ, ಡೆಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಹೋರೇರೋಘೋರೋ" ಈ ವಾರ್ತಾಗೀತೆಯತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲರು ಲದೇಣಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಭಾರತದಾದ್ಯಂತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರ ಒಳತಿಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿದ ಶ್ರಮಜೀವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸೇವಾಲಾಲರಗೀದ (ಗೀತೆ):

ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುದೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವಕಥನಗೀತೆಯಿದು. ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಸವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಡುವಗೀತೆಇದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಗೀತೆಯ 'ವಿಳು ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು 'ಲಾವಣಿಚಕ್ರ' ಎಂದುಕರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವೀರಪುರುಷನನ್ನಾಕುರಿತಾದ ಈ ಸುದೀರ್ಘಕಥೆಲಂಬಾಣಿಜನಪದ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಕಥನಗೀತೆಯ ವಿಳು ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು ಹೀಗಿವೆ.

1. ಸೇವಾಲಾಲರಜನನ, (ಹುಟ್ಟು)
2. ಸಿರಾಪುರಿ ಬಣಾಯೋ (ಮಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ಶಿರಾ, ಪೂರಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ್ದು)
3. ನಿಮಗಾಮ, ಗರಸ್ಯಾಘೋಡಾಯೋ (ನಿಮಗಾಂವದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಜದ ಹೋರಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿದ್ದು)
4. ಯಾರಾಗಡ್ಡಾ ಪಟಲ್ಯಾರ ಸನ್ನದಲೀದೋ (ಯರಗಡ್ಡಾದಲ್ಲಿಊರಗೌಡನಿಂದ ಸನ್ನದು ಪಡೆದದ್ದು)
5. ಚಿಂಗರ್ಯಾನಚಿಂಗರಿ ಬಣಾಯೋ (ಚಿಂಗರ್ಯಾ ಹುಡುಗನಿಗೆ ಹುಡುಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿದ್ದು)
6. ಜೂರೀರಝಾಂಜತಯಾರೋ (ಜೂರಿ ಎಂಬ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಯ ಹಡಗನ್ನು ತೇಲಿಸಿದ್ದು)
7. ಸ್ವರ್ಗಮಾದೇವಿನ ಹಣಾಯೋ (ಸ್ವರ್ಗಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿದೇವಿಗೆ ಸೋಲಿಸಿದ್ದು)

ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲರಿಗೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಸ್ಥಾನವಿದೆ. ಅವನು ಆ ಜನರ 'ಆರಾಧ್ಯ ದೈವವಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಆಜನ್ಮ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಚಾರಿಯೂ ಅವತಾರಿ



ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗದಂಬೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮಾನವ ಸಹಜ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳ ರೂಪಕವಚಿತ್ರವಾಗಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂದರೂ ಭೌತಿಕ ನಾರಿಯಂತೆ ಭಲ, ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇಡಿನ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ತುಂಬಾ ರೋಚಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲರು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ವೀರನಾಗಿ, ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಮನಂತೆ ವಿರಾಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ನಾಯಕನಾಗಿ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಾಂತರಸಗಳ ಸಮಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹೃದಯರಿಗೆ ಉಣಬಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂದು ಕೆಳಜಾತಿಗಳು, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತೀಕರಣದ ಭ್ರಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲ್ಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲನೆಯನ್ನೇ ಪರಮ ಸತ್ಯವೆಂದು ನಂಬಿ ಪ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲ ನಿರಂತರ ಸಂಚಾರಿ, ತನ್ನ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯದ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಬಟ್ಟೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬದುಕು ಕಳೆದವ. ಲಂಬಾಣಿಗರಾಲೆಮಾರಿ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಂಜಲ ಚಲನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡು, ಹಿಂಸೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷುಬ್ಧತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದವನು. ಸೂಫಿಗಳು, ತತ್ವಪದಕಾರರು, ಸೇವಾಲಾಲನಂತಹ ಅನುಭಾವಿಗಳು ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಜಿಂತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬಲ್ಲರು ಇಂತಹ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೆಳಜಾತಿಯ ಆಳದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಆಶಯಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ ಭಾರತದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನು ಎದುರು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಂಘರ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲರ ಜೀವನವೆಂದರೆ ದುಡಿಮೆಯ ಜೀವನದ ಶ್ರಮಜೀವನ. ಇದು ಮಾನವೀಯತೆಯ ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಸಂದೇಶವೂ ಕೂಡಾ. ಮಾನವ ಸಮಾಜ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ತಾನು ಪ್ರಾಣಿದಯಾಪರನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ದೀನದಲಿತರಿಗೆ ತನ್ನಿಂದಾದಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದೇ ಮಾನವ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇವಾಲಾಲರು ನೀಡುವ ಸಂದೇಶ.

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ISSN : 2454-4655

VOLUME - 7 No. : 1, Feb. - 2021

# International Journal of Social Science & Management Studies

Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal



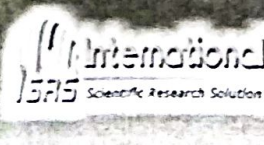
International Social Science &  
Management Welfare Association

4th Multidisciplinary International Conference on  
Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Opportunities

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International Journal of Social Science & Management Studies



## Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Developing Economy

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**Abstract :-** The aim of this paper is to investigate the influence of foreign direct investment (FDI) on economic development. With the initiation of globalization, developing countries, particularly those in Asia, have been witnessing a immense surge of FDI inflows during the past two decades. Even though India has been a latecomer to the FDI scene compared to other East Asian countries, its considerable market potential and a liberalized policy regime has sustained its attraction as a favorable destination for foreign investors. This research paper aims to examine the impact of FDI on the Indian economy, particularly after two decades of economic reforms, and analyzes the challenges to position itself favorably in the global competition for FDI. The paper provides the major policy implications from this analysis, besides drawing attention on the complexities in interpreting FDI data in India.

**Keywords :-** Impact of FDI, types of FDI, Merits and Demerits of FDI.

**Introduction :-** When a firm controls (or have a strong say in) another firm located abroad, e.g. by owning more than 10% of its equity, the former is said "parent enterprise" (or "investor") and the latter "foreign affiliate". For a country, attracting an inflow of FDI strengthen the connection to world trade networks and finance its development path. However, unilateral substantial FDI to a country can make it dependent on the external pressure that foreign owners might exert on it. Foreign investment plays a significant role in development of Indian economy. Many countries provide many incentives for attracting the foreign direct investment (FDI). Need of FDI depends on saving and investment rate in any country. Foreign Direct investment acts as a bridge to fulfill the gap between investment and saving. In the process of economic development foreign capital helps to cover the domestic saving constraint and

provide 18 Bhavya Malhotra access to the superior technology that promotes efficiency and productivity of the existing production capacity and generate new production opportunity.

Foreign direct investment or FDI is an investment made by a foreign entity (individual or company) into a business based outside. FDI is characterized by the notion of direct control. It is not merely the transfer of monetary funds; it comes with a lasting interest. This lasting interest is established when the investor gets at least 10 per cent voting power in the business. Foreign direct investment is, without doubt, a critical driver of economic growth. Although it has more obvious benefits, FDI still comes with its share of disadvantages. Let us outline the boon and bane of foreign direct investment in India.

**Overview of Foreign Direct Investment :-** Foreign Direct Investment is an investment made by an entity or individual from one country in a business or entity in another country. This is different from foreign portfolio investment, where investors hold securities of a foreign entity without the intent of exercising control in the decision making of the organization.

According to the International Monetary Fund, when an investor holds 10% or more of a foreign company, it is considered to be FDI. Although a holding of 10% doesn't give an investor the controlling interest, it does give the power to influence management decisions.

**Types of Foreign Direct Investment :-** There are two types of foreign direct investment. Let's understand these two briefly.

1. **Greenfield Investment :-** When a company sets up a whole new unit from scratch in a foreign country, it is called Greenfield Investment. So, from the infrastructure, human resources, acquiring support services, vendors, etc. -



everything that is required to run a business is built from the ground up.

**7. Brownfield Investment:** It would be easy to guess what brownfield investment is, even that we have explained what a greenfield investment is. And yes, you guessed it right! Brownfield investment is when an investment company invests in an existing business/facility, by acquiring a part or all the equity of a company or by leasing out production facilities/infrastructure to carry out their own production activities.

**Advantages of Foreign Direct Investment:** The advantages of FDI can be to either the investing company or the investee company. Of course, an ideal situation would be if both the parties (and both the countries involved) benefit from such arrangements.

**Advantages to the Investing Company** would be the following -

**1. Expanding and Exploring** - It would help the investor company is exploring a new market and expanding their market share beyond the boundaries of their own country. When a company has reached the maturity stage in its growth graph in its home country, it would be a great boost to its profitability if they are able to enter a new market.

**2. Lower Costs - of Production, Labor** - Generally, in the set up of an FDI arrangement, the investor is based out of a developed nation (like the USA or the UK) and the investment is in a developing country. And in developing countries, the cost of labor and material is considerably low. This is one of the major reasons that attract investors from investing in developing countries.

**3. Tax Incentives** - Foreign companies are usually given tax incentives by host countries with a view to attracting foreign capital. This way the investor will be paying considerably less tax in the host country as compared to their home country and thereby increasing the profitability.

**Advantages to the Investee Company:**

**1. Access to Global Technological Developments** - The host country (i.e. the country where the investment is being made) gets access to new technology through FDI and then gradually, their domestic competitors pick it up as well. This way the consumers of the host country also benefit, as they are able to use new products/services.

**2. Access to Advanced Business Practices and Expertise Developed Over the Years** - An established company brings with it years of expertise that it has gathered over time from dealing with various challenges. Hence, the new company gains this experience without having to face those challenges. This will give an edge to the investee company over its competitors.

**Advantages to the Host Country:**

**1. Generation of Employment** - When more industries are set up in a developing economy, it helps in the generation of large scale employment which contributes to the economic development of the host country. It may also provide the employees with a better quality of work, more opportunities to go to foreign countries, experience different cultures, meet new people, build a diverse network. This will ensure they bring new perspectives and ideas back home that can be implemented and result in better productivity.

**2. Contribution to GDP** - The revenues generated by these companies contribute to the GDP of the host country. Further, as listed earlier, it helps in the generation of employment, this improves the purchasing power of the employees and thus boosts the economic activity in the country.

**3. Higher Competition, Consumers Benefit** - It is universally agreed that more competition is beneficial to consumers. Why is that so? When there are multiple players in the market, they try to lower the cost as much as possible to maintain a profit margin as they cannot increase the market price. Further, they are also constantly



introducing in order to stay relevant and to be able to meet the needs of the consumers - this gives consumers access to better quality products.

Similarly, when an multinational company from a developed country enters the market in a developing country, they usually possess better technology and business practices. Hence, multinational companies will be forced to innovate and meet up to international standards. Thus, ultimately, the consumers benefit.

**Disadvantages of Foreign Direct Investment :-**  
 Below are some disadvantages of foreign direct investment as follows:

1. **Uncertainty in Government Policies** - Change in government policies is unpredictable sometimes and it may have an adverse effect on FDI. Policy changes can either be in the home country of the investor, for example, the policy changes by the US government (as mentioned earlier). Or they can be in the host country, for example, experts have predicted that FDI inflow to the UK after Brexit will reduce.

2. **Loss of Domestic Investment** - As overseas investment gets more and more lucrative to investors, the domestic country loses out on domestic capital and this will have an adverse effect on its GDP, employment, etc.

3. **The Exploitation of the Resources of Host Countries** - This usually happens when the host country is a developing or underdeveloped economy. The investors exploit the human as well as other natural resources without keeping in mind the long-term adverse effect this may have on the host country. For example - Underpaying the labor, large-scale deforestation for setting up industries, releasing untreated wastewater into streams/rivers, etc. Although this will benefit the investor, such actions will have unfavorable effects on the host country in the long term.

4. **Risk of the Unknown** - Even in the case where the investor possesses rich experience in the industry in which the company operates, this experience might fall flat on its face in a foreign

(host) country owing to differences in the culture and preferences of the consumers there. Hence, detailed and comprehensive market research of the target demographics is imperative before deciding on foreign investment.

**Conclusion :-** With the growing emphasis on the concept of a global village, where the different corners of the world can be connected with the internet, such arrangements of FDI is only expected to grow in numbers and volume. FDI can take the form of mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures, etc. The common challenges that may be encountered, however, is the voluminous paperwork (license and permits) that are required to be adhered to. In the future, it is expected that governments will relax such requirements and bring in transparency in procedures, in order to facilitate the free flow of capital, resources, and people without the barriers of boundaries.

**Recommended** - This has been a guide to Foreign Direct Investment. Here we discuss the overview and types of FDI along with the advantages and disadvantages of foreign direct investment. You can also go through our other suggested articles to learn more -

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International Peer Reviewed Journal  
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January 2021  
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## Nature, Challenges and Scope of Historical Research

Dr. VISHWAS. A. KORWAR

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Shri.M.F.Doshi Science Degree College Indi, Dist.- Vijayapur. Karnataka

### What is Historical Research?

Historical research involves studying, understanding and interpreting past events. The purpose of historical research is to reach insights or conclusions about past persons occurrences. Historical research entails more than simply compiling and presenting factual information; it also requires interpretation of the information. Typically, histories focuses on particular individuals, social issues and links between the old and the new. Some historical research is aimed at reinterpreting prior historical works by revising existing understandings and replacing them with new, often politically charged ones. The main emphasis in historical research is on interpretation of documents, diaries and the like. Historical data are categorized into primary or secondary sources. Primary sources include firsthand information, such as eyewitness reposts and original documents. Secondary sources include second hand information, such as a description of an event by someone other than an eyewitness, or a textbook author's explanation of an event or theory. Primary sources may be harder to find but are generally more accurate and preferred by historical researchers. A major problem with much historical research is excessive reliance on secondary sources. Researches cannot accept historical data at face value, since many diaries memoirs, reposts and testimonies are written to enhance the writer's position, stature, or importance. Because of this possibility, historical data has to be examined for its authenticity and truthfulness. Such examination is done through criticism; by asking and researching to help determine truthfulness, bias, omissions and consistency in data.

### Purpose of Historical Research

Conducting historical research in education can serve several purposes as follows:

- a) It enables educationists to find out solutions to contemporary problems which have their roots in the past. i.e. it serves the purpose of bringing about reforms in education. The work of a historical researcher sometimes sensitizes educators to unjust or misguided practices in the past which may have unknowingly continued into the present and require reform. A historical researcher studies the past with a detached perspective and without any ego-involvement with the past practices. Hence it could be easier for educationists to identify misguided practices thus enabling them to bring about reforms.
- b) It throws light on present trends and can help in predicting future trends. If we understand how an educationist or a group of educationists acted in the past, we can predict how they will act in future. Similarly, studying the past enables a researcher to understand the factors / causes affecting present trends. In order to make such future predictions reliable and trustworthy, the historical researcher needs to identify and clearly describe in which ways the past differs from the present context and how the present social, economic and political situations and policies could have an impact on the present and the future.
- c) It enables a researcher to re-evaluate data in relation to selected hypotheses, theories and generalizations that are presently held about the past.
- d) It emphasizes and analyzes the relative importance and the effect of the various interactions in the prevailing cultures.
- e) It enables us to understand how and why educational theories and practices developed.

### Challenges to Historical Research

The major challenges to historical research revolve around the problems of sources, knowledge, explanation, objectivity, choice of subject, and the peculiar problems of contemporary historySources. The problem of sources is a serious challenge to the historian in the task of reconstructing the past. The quality of a historical study is determined largely by the manner in which sources are collected and used. Sources are basic in historical research and they are many and varied. The manner in which sources are recovered, examined, and preserved are important parts of historical research

### Choosing the Right Topic

Your research topic is the foundation on which everything else rests, so it's crucial to choose carefully. You can't do anything else until you figure out the basic focus of your topic context of No



Impact Factor-7.678 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9208

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ISSUE No- (CCXCI)291 (F)

April -2021

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## Classification OF Plants And Trees In Indian Puranas: A Historical Perspective

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### Introduction

The present paper intends to study the classificatory system of Indian plants and trees in historical perspective. India has always been a land of nature worshipper that includes worship of plants and trees. The worship of plants and trees culminated in either giving certain plants divinity or classifying them as sacred to be used in worship of deities. Indians are also aware about their obligation to plants as they are very basis of life. There is no conduct of life where plants do not contribute in the form of food, fuel, shelter, fiber, fodder or medicine. Therefore plants and trees have very important place in life that was long ago recognized and cherished by Indians. A rudimentary form of classification of plants and trees can be found in the Vedas, the oldest composition by human beings. Historians assign c.1500-600 BC as time for the composition of the Vedas. There are four Vedas viz. Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda, and Atharvaveda. All the Vedas mention about plants and trees. We can clearly find some basis for classification of plants and trees in Yajurveda and Atharvaveda. The Rigveda (1500-1000 BC) mentions about the healing properties of herbs which it calls *adravah* which is present in plants. The Yajurveda and the Atharvaveda (900-600 BC) classified plants on the basis of morphology.

शफलबीजयाजफलाजपुष्पावापुष्पी ।

बृहस्पतिप्रसूतिास्तितानोमुक्ताबहंसः ॥

यजुर्वेद(12-19)

The hymns say that Brihaspati (the God of plants) created various types of plants. The types of plants according to the hymns are:

1. Apushpa- Non-flowering
2. Pushpini- Having flower
3. Aphala- Without fruits
4. Phalinirya- Having fruits

We find rudimentary forms of classification of plants in the Vedas, and the Atharvaveda classified plants on the basis of colour, size, nature, genesis, and medicinal values also. The clear and comprehensive classification of plants had been done in the Puranas which is the main thrust area of this paper.

### The Past Approaches

It is possible to understand the theoretical and historical interest in Indian plants and trees with special reference to Puranic literature on a number of levels. On the first level, a great deal of interest in Indian plants and trees was generated from the medieval period onwards. Nowhere is this trend more clear than in the late 18th and 19th centuries but as this overview will show, this is rooted in the chronicles of the Mughal emperors.

The literature also contains rare references to the sacred qualities of Indian plants and efforts were made in some cases to find their equivalents in Sanskrit treatises. On a second level, one may examine those writing which were more concerned with the social and cultural data that are contained in the Puranas. In most such writings, a specific Purana was analysed issue-wise in which the





BrahmandaPurana, sixteen types of plants are mentioned and of these about nine varieties are mentioned more than once. The most substantial range of plants and trees seems to be in the MatsyaPurana while the least only seven is in the KurmaPurana. From the tabulation of those data in Table 1, it would seem that the following would be recurring references percentage-wise in the Puranas:

Table 1: It would seem that the following would be recurring references percentage-wise in the

Puranas		
Vishnu Purana	30% of the references	6 out of 20 types
Vayu Purana	10.2% of the references	4 out of 39 types
KurmaPurana	42.8% of the references	3 out of 7 types
MatsyaPurana	26.6% of the references	12 out of 45 types
MarkandeyaPurana	50% of the references	11 out of 22 types
BhagavataPurana	50% of the references	9 out of 39 types
BrahmandaPurana	56.25% of the references	9 out of 16 types

#### Recurring References to Plants and Trees

As Table 1 shows of the approximately hundred plants and trees that occur in the seven Puranas, only thirty types occur more than once. These are *Chandan*, *Palsha*, *Vata*, *Kamal*, *Parijat*, *Kaner*, *Shalmali*, *Ikh*, *Palash*, *Vrihi*, *Yava*, *Til*, *Kulathi*, *Jamun*, *Aam*, *Asvatha*, *Sarson*, *Dhan*, *Ashok*, *Aaka*, *Bela*, *Mandara*, *Nim*, *Kesar*, *Semal*, *Darbha*, *Bilva*, *Kadamba* and *Kusa*. However there are only four types of flora enumerated above where there are more than twenty references to a particular variety i.e. *Kamal*, *Kusa*, *Vatta* and *Chandan*. The largest number of allusions are of course to *Kamal* (134) with as many as 42 in the MatsyaPurana and six in the KurmaPurana. Even though the number of references in the KurmaPurana may not relatively speaking seem very large, yet if we keep in mind that there are only 16 references (including the six relating to *Kamal*) to plants in this text and that there are only two other plants which are referred to more than once - *Vata*(3) and *Palash*(2) - this number seems substantial. As for *Kusagrass*, there are twentyfour references on the whole with only one in the Vishnu Purana and about seven in the Vayu Purana. The references to *Vata* are twelve in the Vayu Purana and only two in the Vishnu Purana. As for *Chandana*, there are references with about seventeen in the MatsyaPurana and only one in the BrahmandaPurana.

How many plants and trees in these Puranas are alluded to between ten to twenty times? These are just six types: *Parijata*, *Palash*, *Vrihi*, *Jamun*, *Asvatha*, and *Kadamba*. To put it another way, the thirty flora types are mentioned more than once in the seven Puranas, roughly 66.6% or 2/3rd the number (20) are referred to in less than ten places. Thus it can be said with some degree of certainty that only 10% of the plants and trees that are mentioned in these mentioned in these MahaPuranas (10 out of 100) are referred to in a quantitatively substantial manner.

#### Problems and Possibilities in Categorising Plants and Trees: A Qualitative Analysis

How can we classify and categorise the flora that occur again and again in the text? First of all these references suggest that several of the plants and trees endowed with a sacred character. Then there are those that are integral to the description of particular qualities for instance, the eyes of *Rakshasa Vidyudrupa* in the MarkandeyaPurana and the goddess *Saraswati* in the MatsyaPurana. The goddess *Parvati*'s beauty compared to a *neelakamal* in the KurmaPurana as also the eyes of *Vishnu* in the Kurma and the Vishnu Purana. The Vishnu Purana also compared eyes of *Brahma* with *Kamal*. There is *Asvattain* the MarkandeyaPurana, which provides the analogy for the shaking body of *Harishchandra*. Use of *Parijata* flowers in the Vishnu Purana by *Sachi*, wife of *Indra* to highlight her beauty and in the same Purana the use of *Parijata* by the wives of the servants of the *Kauravas*. It is mentioned in two places in this Purana that it should be used for *Sraddha* rituals and one of the



ISSN 2581-818X

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# CAUSES THE RISE AND DECLINE OF BUDDHISM IN INDIA

DR. VISHWAR.A. KORWAR\*

## INTRODUCTION:

When Buddhism arose in India, it was a favorable time for spreading it. The people were not happy with the costly nature and caste system of Hinduism. Further, Hinduism was in Sanskrit which the common people did not know. On the other hand, the Buddha's great personality gave a death blow to Hinduism. His teachings were simple and were spread in the language of the common people. Many Buddhist Universities were set up. Further, Buddhism got state patronage. Also, the Buddhist monks help in the rise of Buddhism in Indian culture, Central Asia, South-East Asia, China, and Tibet. Later on the emperors like Ashoka, Kaniska and Harsha made Buddhism still more popular even in foreign countries. As a result of all these reasons, Buddhism spread across India and abroad.

The proper time of Buddhism was the main reason for the rise and existence of Buddhism. During this time, the Hinduism ritualistic was so complicated for the common people. Due to its complications, people have become sick with religious practices, rituals, and animal sacrifices. Reform or change in religion was the need of the day. People were aspiring for a simple religion. Preaching of the Buddha was liked by them. The lower classes of society embraced Buddhism because Hinduism doesn't grant them the right to salvation. Also in Buddhism, the lower and

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attain knowledge from the study of religious texts but by self-realization and whatever he understood and preached as truth he practised in his personal life. Love, sacrifice, simplicity, etc. were no ideals to him. Rather, he pursued them.

The centre of his teachings was living a holy life and he himself led such a life. His religion was religion in practice. His life was a living example of all that he preached. Therefore, he could attract not only the common people but also princes, rulers and the upper strata of the society to his faith who, in turn, helped in the propagation of his faith.

## **2. Defects of Hinduism:**

By the time of Buddha, Hinduism had lost its simplicity and public appeal. It suffered from certain serious defects. Ritualism, the supremacy of the Purohit-class, the sacrifices and costly religious ceremonies had created a reaction against it among the masses. The common people shared the desire to pursue emancipation of life with leaders of society and religion but failed to understand and pursue the way dictated by the then Hinduism.

There was keen desire among the masses to find an alternative. Buddhism provided that. Mahatma Buddha understood and preached what the masses desired at that time. Max Muller wrote, "What was felt by Buddha had been felt more or less

intensely by thousands and this was the secret of his success." Thus, Buddhism represented the spirit of its age which proved to be one of the primary causes of its quick success.

## **3. Simple Teachings of Buddhism:**

Buddha prescribed a middle path for the attainment of nirvana. For the masses it did not mean acquisition of difficult knowledge, observance of costly ritualism,



Buddhist Sangha in the last stage of its existence in India, which, however, coincided with the Muslim invasions of this country." However, the revival of Hinduism also contributed to its fall as Hunter has written, "The downfall of Buddhism seems to have largely resulted from new movements of religious thought rather than from any general suppression by the sword. Its extinction is contemporaneous with the rise of Hinduism."

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**RESEARCH ARENA**

ISSN 2320-6263

Vol 9, Issue 11, Feb 2021, pp. 110-115

Paper received: 19 Jan 2021.

Paper accepted: 06 Feb 2021.

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## **Panchayati Raj Institutions to Transform the Face of Rural India**

**Anand C. Nadavinamani**

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### **Introduction:**

Panchayati Raj was a pious dream of our great leader Mahatma Gandhi who wanted to strengthen the democracy at the grassroots level by this system. In our country, 70 per cent of the population is in rural areas and the panchayats have been the backbone of the Indian villages since independence. Panchayati Raj refers to the system of rural local self-government in India. The Gram Sabha consists of all registered voters living in the area of a Gram Panchayat and is the organization through which village inhabitants participate directly in local government.

The History of Panchayati Raj: The history of Panchayati Raj goes back since the days of our independence. Efforts were made to strengthen the system of Panchayati Raj in order to give citizens a sense of participation in the nation building programme. It was in pursuance of this objective that community development programme was launched in 1952. It was an effort to provide and encourage development and employment in rural areas, use

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of scientific methods of agriculture, encourage cotton and small scale industries among other things.

Different Committees Reports Regarding Panchayati Raj: To evaluate the effects of community development programme Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was set up in 1953 that suggested setting up of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The underlying idea was to usher in an era of 'Democratic Decentralisation'. Few other committees that were formed on Panchayati Raj were: VT Krishnamachari, 1960; Ashok Mehta Committee, 1977; GVK Rao Committee, 1985; LM Singhvi Committee, 1986. Finally, in 1993 through 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, Panchayati Raj Institutions were established.

Three Tier Structure of Panchayati Raj: The 'Constitution provides for a three tier structure of Panchayati Raj. The District Panchayat or Zila Parishad at District level, a Block Panchayat at the intermediate level and a Gram Panchayat at the village level. In most of the states, members of Gram Panchayat constitute a body called Gram Sabha and all the voters of this constituency are members of this body. Gram Sabha is not a tier of the system. It doesn't have any executive function and operates only as a recommending body. "economic development, strengthening social justice and implementation of Central and State Government Schemes including those 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule." (Alok V.N. and Chaubey P.K. 103)

Areas of Work of Panchayat: Almost all the states have delegated powers and responsibilities in varying degrees to the Panchayats. Article 243G of the Constitution has broadly outlined areas of functions for preparing plans for socio-economic development of their areas. These areas are explicitly highlighted in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution. The functions highlighted are ensuring safe drinking water, maintaining community assets, health and sanitation, rural electrification, physical infrastructure viz roads, bridges, waterways etc.

There are many changes that these institutions have brought about. Under Articles 40 and 246 (3), the Constitution grants



Challenges Faced by Panchayati Raj institutions: Panchayati Raj in India has not been an absolute success. Its functioning all these years has demonstrated numerous shortcomings. These include

- i. The inadequacy of funds has stood in the way of successful working of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- ii. The tendency on the part of the higher structure to treat the lower structure as its subordinate is markedly visible.
- iii. Participation of the people hardly happens in reality since the key administrative and technical positions are manned by the government officials.
- iv. The performance of Panchayati Raj Institutions has been vitiated by political cum caste factionalism, rendering developmental projects into chimeras.
- v. These bodies also experience several administrative problems like politicization of local administration, lack of coordination between the popular and bureaucratic elements etc.

These structural and functional issues, which have created impediment in realizing the full potential, need to be dealt with strong hand.

Strengthening the democratic process at the village level, the fundamental objective of this local governance system is to implement rural development projects as per the need of the local community and being implemented by the community. The citizens within the Gram Panchayats directly elect the representatives at the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), from village level to block level to district levels. The village community puts up their development needs in front of the Gram Sabha at Gram Panchayat level. After discussions, the need based development projects are implemented in the villages. In other ways, Gram Panchayats function as a local government at the village level.

#### **Conclusion:**

Panchayati Raj Institutions have enormous potential to transform the face of the rural India. But, there are some structural





Volume 7, Number 1, 2017  
ISSN: 2455-3845  
Printed in India  
Tirupati Journals Solutions  
New Delhi, India

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF KANNADA RESEARCH



TIRUPATI JOURNALS SOLUTIONS  
NEW DELHI, INDIA



2005年 10月 第10期

表 1 数据源: 2002 年 1 月 1 日至 2003 年 12 月 31 日

1990年 10月 10日 星期日

© 2005 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 258: 103–110

**Keywords:** child sexual abuse; disclosure; self-blame

4. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1991; 266: 1033-1036.

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1. **பொது** : இது ஒரு பொது  
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Figure 1

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Abstract: *See page 103*

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### Contributing Authors



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ಸೋಮದೇವಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಸುಕವೀಂದ್ರಮುಖ್ಯಂ  
ಭಾಷಿತವಾಗಿನವಂಥ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆ  
ಯು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲೆನೆ ಪಂಚಮಾಶ್ವಾಸ'2

ಕೃಲಾಸದ ಶಿವನ ಸಭೆಯ ವರ್ಣನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವ ಈ ಕೃತಿ ಬಸವಾಸಿ ಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಮ ಜನ್ಮತಾಳುವುದು, ಮಧುಕೇಶ್ವರನ ಮುಖಮಂಟಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಮದ್ದಳೆ ನಾರಿಸುವುದು, ಮಾಯೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದು, ಅವಳು ಅಲ್ಲಮನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಆಕರ್ಷಿತಳಾಗುವುದು, ಅಲ್ಲಮನನ್ನು ಒಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಳು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳು ಸಫಲವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೃಲಾಸಪತಿ ವರಕಿವನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಗೊರಿಯು ವಿಮಳೆಯನ್ನು ಭೂಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿಸುವುದು, ಉಡುತಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿಯಾಗಿ ಜನ್ಮ ತಳೆದ ವಿಮಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಮನು ಅನುಭವ ಮಂಟಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಲಿಸುವುದು ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಿವರಗಳ ಅಲ್ಲಮನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಥೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವ ಕಥೆ, ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕನ ಕಥೆ, ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನ ಕಥೆ, ಪ್ರಭುದೇವರು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದು, ಇಷ್ಟಲಿಂಗದ ಗತಿ, ಗೋರಕ್ಕನ ಗತಿ, ಪ್ರಾಣಲಿಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಗತಿ, ರೂಪಸಿಂಹಾಸನ ಗತಿ, ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರರು ಪ್ರಭುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರುಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಗತಿ, ತತ್ತ್ವೋಪದೇಶ ಗತಿ, ಪ್ರಭುವಿನ ಮಹಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರನು ಉಪದೇಶ ಮಾಡುವ ಗತಿ ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಈ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಸೋಮನಾಥ ಕವಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಯ ಅನುವಾದದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಆಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿ ಪಾಲ್ಕುರಿಕೆ ಸೋಮನಾಥ, ಅಲ್ಲಮಪ್ರಭು, ಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ, ಚನ್ನಬಸವೇಶ್ವರ, ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಮೊದಲಾದವರ ಸ್ತುತಿಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ತನ್ನ ಗುರು ಸಿದ್ಧವೀರೇಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ತುತಿಸಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

#### ಪಿರುಪರ್ತಿ ಬಸವಪ್ಪ

ಪಿರುಪರ್ತಿ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರನು ದ್ವಿಪದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಯನ್ನು ಆತನ ಸೋದರನಾ ಪಾಲನಾರ್ಯನ ಕುಮಾರ ಪಿರುಪರ್ತಿ ಬಸವಪ್ಪನೆಂಬ ಕವಿ ಪದ್ಯಗ್ರಂಥವಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತನ್ನ ಕೃತಿಯು ಅಂತ್ಯ ಗದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತಿ ಕುರಿತು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾನೆ-

"ಇದು ಪಾಲ್ಕುರಿಕೆ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರವರಪ್ರಸಾದಲಬ್ಧ ಕವಿತಾಚಾರ್ಯಧಾರ್ಯ, ಪಿರುಪರ್ತಿ ಪಾಲನಾರ್ಯ ಸತ್ಪುತ್ರ, ಕುಲಪತಿ, ಬಸವಪ್ಪ ನಾಮಧೇಯ ಪ್ರಣೀತವಾದ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಯೆಂಬ ಶಿವಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಚಮಾಶ್ವಾಸ'3 ಪದ್ಯ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆ ಅಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ದ್ವಿಪದಿ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಅಚ್ಚಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಬಸವಪ್ಪ ಕವಿ ತನ್ನ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ '...ಪಿರುಪರ್ತಿವಾಸುಡೆ, ಸೋಮಗುರುಂಯದಾ ದ್ವಿಪದ ಚೊಪ್ಪಡ ಲೆಪ್ಪ ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ವೈಖರಿಣ್' (ಪಿರುಪರ್ತಿ ನಿದಾನಿಯಾದ ಸೋಮಗುರು ಆ ದ್ವಿಪದಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ವೈಖರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ). ಬಸವಪ್ಪ ಕವಿ ಮೂಲ ಚಾಮರಸನ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಹೋಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಸೋಮನಾಥನ ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ರೇರವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಕಾವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಆಕರವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಣನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ, ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ರಾಮಾಯಣ ಭಾರತಗಳ ಭಾಷಾಂತರೀಕರಣದಂತೆ ಬಸವಪ್ಪ ಕವಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಂತೆ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ.

ಪಿರುಪರ್ತಿ ಸೋಮನಾಥ ಕೃತ ದ್ವಿಪದಿ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆ

ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಬಸವಪ್ಪ, ಕವಿ, ಕುರು ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆ 1923ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮದರಾಸು ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರಾದ ನಿರೀತನ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿ ತ್ಯಾಗರಾಯರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಪಣೆ ಕುಮಾರರಿಂದ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಮುದ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇರಳವಾಗಿ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಉಳಿದಿವೆ. ಮೇಲಿನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 'ಶಿವಜ್ಞಾನ'ವೆಂಬ ಚಾಮರಸರುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲಿನ ಕವಿದ್ವಯರೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೊಚ್ಚಿರೂರಕ್ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ (ಈತನ ಕಾಲ 16ನೇ ಶತಮಾನ), ಸಡುಕುದುಬ್ಬಿ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ (ಈತನ ಕಾಲ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 1885) ಮೊದ್ದಾದವರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಈಗಿನವರು. ಇವರಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಮೂಲ ಆಕರವಾದುದು ಪಿರುಪರ್ತಿ ಸೋಮನಾಥನ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆ.

#### ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆ

ಕಂಚಿಪುರನಿವಾಸಿಯಾದ ರಂಕರಾಧ್ಯಾಯ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಗುರುಸಿದ್ಧ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಅವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.4 ಆದರೆ ಕುರು ವಿದ್ಯಾಸರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಲಗಿಸ ಸೋಮನಾಥನ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಚಿ ರಂಕರಾಧ್ಯಾಯ ಸತ್ಪುತ್ರ ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.5 ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲಾ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ಕಾರಾಣಾಂಕರ್ತವಾದುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. 16ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಚೆನ್ನವ ಮೂಲ ಕರ್ತೃವಾದ ಹಂಬೆಯ ವೀರಪಾಕ್ಷ ಶಂಕರ ಬರೆದನೆಂದು ಪಂಡಿತ ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರುಸಿದ್ಧ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಿ ಇವು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪಿರುಪರ್ತಿ ಸೋಮನಾಥನ ಗ್ರಂಥಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಗೂ ಬಹಳ ಸಾಮ್ಯವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಸಮಾಜದ ಮಂಜಗಳೂ ಕಥೆಗಳೂ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಈ ಸೋಮನಾಥನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬರೆದಿರಬಹುದೇ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡ ತಲೆದೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಸರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.6 ಎಂದು ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀ ಪಾಂ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಎಂ.ಆರ್.ಶ್ರೀ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಗೂ ಬಹಳ ಸಾಮ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಕವಿ ಸೋಮನಾಥನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಬರುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಚಾಮರಸನ ಕಥೆ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಗಿಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡ ಕವಿ ಸೋಮನಾಥನು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 'ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ ಮೂರ್ತಾಂತ್ಯತ್' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದುಂಟೆ? ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಏಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಆ ಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಕಸರನ್ನು ರಹಸ್ಯವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡುದ್ದೇ? ಈ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಯ ಕರ್ತೃ ಸೋಮನಾಥನ ಅನುಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಪುನಃ ಗುರುಸಿದ್ಧ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ವೀರಪಾಕ್ಷ ಪಂಡಿತನೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಯ ಕರ್ತೃ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದೆಂದು ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಚಾಮರಸನನ್ನು ತನ್ನ 'ಚನ್ನಬಸವ ಮೂಲ' ಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿದ ಕವಿ ವೀರಪಾಕ್ಷ ಪಂಡಿತನು ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವನು ಈ ಸಾಮಗೋತ್ರ ಗುರುಪರಂಪರೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೋಮನಾಥನ ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಯ ಸಾಮನೀವೇಶವನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ



ಕೂಪೆಯ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ತಲುಗು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕವಿಗಳು ಮೂಲ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಣಲು, ಕಂಡರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಸಮರ್ಥರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ತಮಿಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮರಾಠಿ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು ಮೂಲಕಾವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭೋಚಿತವಾದ ವರ್ಣನೆಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಉಚಿತವಾದ ಉಪಮೆ ರೂಪಕಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಕಾವ್ಯಗುಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೂ, ಕಥಾಸರಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಮರಸ ತೋರಿದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಸಹಜತೆ, ಪಾತ್ರ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಸೂಬಗು ಆ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಚಾಮರಸನ ಕೃತಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಕಾವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ.

#### ಕೂನೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳು:

1. ಬಸವಪ್ಪ ಕವಿಯ ತಲುಗು ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಪು.2
2. ಜಾಣೆ ದೇವೇಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ ಅನು : ವೀರಶೈವಾಂಧವಾಡ್ಯಾಯ ಪ್ರ: ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಗದಗ, ಪು. 108
3. ಅದೇ: ಪು. 113
4. ಗುರುಸಿದ್ಧಪ್ಪ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ : ಲಿಂಗವಂತರ ಅಮರ ಕೃತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಂಗವಂತ ಕವಿಗಳು ಪು. 156
5. ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀ : ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗ ಲೀಲೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಮುನ್ನುಡಿ ಪು. 2
6. ಸದಾನಂದ ಕನವಳ್ಳಿ : ವೀರಶೈವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪು. 643
7. ಶಿ. ಶಿ. ಬಸವರಾಜ : ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆ ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಧಾರವಾಡ ಗತಿ 25 ಪದ್ಯ 25
8. ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ : ಲೀಲಾವಿಶ್ವಂಭರ, ವೀರಶೈವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಪು.335
9. ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀ : ಪ್ರಭುಲಿಂಗಲೀಲೆಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಪು. 59



ISSN: 2347-5044



ಅರುಣ  
ಕುರುಣ

मार्ग ३, मध्य १, १९८३

1900-1901

ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯ ಕೆರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ರಸ್ತೆ-ಬರಿಸುಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ ಬಸ್ಸು

NOT CLASSIFIED AND DECLASSIFIED AUTOMATICALLY





# ವಜ್ರನ ಸಾಹಸ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು

ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ವಿವರಣೆ ಸಹಜವಾದ ವಾಚನ ಪಾಠಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಚನಕಾರರೂ ವೈಚಾರಿಕ ಚಿಂತಕರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ರಚನೆಯ ವಚನ ಕಾವ್ಯವು ಮಹೋನ್ನತ ಕಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ವಚನಕಾರರೂ ಕೇವಲ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬೀಳಿಸಿದ ಕಾಲ ಜೀವಾತ್ಮರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬರಹವೇ ಅವರ ಮೌಲ್ಯವು ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಅನ್ಯೂತ ಕಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕೂತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಕರ್ವಾಕಾಮಾಜಿಕವು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮೇಲೆ ಕಮಲವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಹನ್ನೆರಡನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತ ಯಾತ್ರಿಕರಾದರು. ಕಾರ್ವಾಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ವಾಕಾಲ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಕಾಲಾತ್ಮಕ ಕಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನವಾದ ಅವರು ಬೀಳಿಸಿದಂತಹಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ರಚಿಸಿದ ವಚನಗಳು ಜೀವಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಕಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಕಾಲ ಮಾನವರ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಕಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಗ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಒಳಿತು ಮಾಡಲು ಅಂಗಾ ಜನರಾಗಿ. ಕಾಲ, ದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂದರ್ಭಾತ್ಮನುಗೂಡಾಗಿ ಸುಖಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ನಂಬಿಕೆ, ದಯೆ, ಕೃತ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯ, ನೀತಿ ಉದಾರತೆ, ವಚನವಿಧಿಯು, ಕಮಾಜಿಯು, ಪ್ರತಿ, ಕರಾಣ, ಎಂದಾದ ನಡೆ - ನುಡಿ, ಕೃಷಿಕ, ವಿನಯ, 'ಇವನಾರವ ಇವನಾರವ, ಇವನಾರವನನನನನನ ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವ, ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವ ಇವ ನಮ್ಮವನನನನನನನ ಗುಣ', ಅಂತರಂಗ - ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಶುದ್ಧಿ, 'ಕಾಲ ಜೀವಾತ್ಮರಿಗೆ ಈಕು ಬರಿಸುವ ಮನ', ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಕರಾಣ ಸರಾಸರವು ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಕರಾಣ ಕಮ್ಮ ಬದುಕಿನ ಅನುಭವದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾತ್ಮಕವು ಕರಾಣ ಕಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವು ವಿಶ್ವಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವವಾನ್ವ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

ಕಳಬೇಡ ಕೊಲಬೇಡ, ಹುಸಿಯ ನುಡಿಯಲು ಬೇಡ

ಮುನಿಯಬೇಡ ಅನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅಸಹ್ಯಪಡಬೇಡ

ತನ್ನ ಬಗ್ಗೆಕಬೇಡ ಇದರ ಹಳೆಯಲು ಬೇಡ

ಇದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಂತರಂಗ ಶುದ್ಧಿ, ಇದೇ ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಶುದ್ಧಿ

ಇದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೂಡಲ ಶಂಗಮದೇವನನೊಲಿಕುವ ಸಲ

ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರು ಕಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಷ್ಟಕೂತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಷ್ಟ ಕೂತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಮಾನುಷ್ಯನ ಅಂತರಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಶುದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವುದು ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾಮಾಜ್ಯವು ಜೀವಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನವನ ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಇವು ಪೂರಕವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಮಹೋನ್ನತವಾದ ಕರಾಣ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಂದ ವಿಶ್ವವಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಆದರ್ಶ ಕಮಾಜಿಕವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು ಕಾಮಾಜ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಗುರುತಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ವಚನಕಾರರು ಕಾಲ

ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಆರ್. ಗಾಂಧಿ ಕಲಾ, ಶ್ರೀ. ವಾಯ್, ಎ. ಪಾಟೀಲ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿ ಪಾಲ

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಮ್.ಎಸ್. ದೋತಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪದವಿ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಇಂಡಿ, ವಿಜಯಪುರ.



ಜೀವರಾಶಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಯಾದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಮಡುಗಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುವ ಮನುಷ್ಯರ ನಡುವೆ ಸುಮಧುರ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಶರಣರ ನಿಲುವು. 'ಎನು ಬಂದಿರಿ ಹದುಳವಿದ್ದಿರಿ? ಎಂದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸಿರಿ ಹಾರಿಹೋಹುದೇ?, ಕುಳ್ಳೆರೆಂದರೆ ನೆಲ ಕುಳಿಹೋಹುದೇ?, ಒಡನೆ ನುಡಿದರೆ ಶಿರ - ಹೊಟ್ಟೆ ಒಡೆವುದೇ?, ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ದಿದ್ದರೊಂದು ಗುಣವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಕೆಡಹಿ ಮೂಗ ಕೊಯ್ಯದೆ ಮಾಣ್ಣನೆ ಕೊಡಲಸಂಗಮ ದೇವನು?" ಎನ್ನುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಶರಣರು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ನಾಶಹೊಂದುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಅಂದರೆ ನೆಲ ಕುಳಿಬೀಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. 'ಮೃದು ವಚನಗಳೇ ಸಕಲ ತಪಂಗಗಳಯ್ಯ, ಸಕಲ ಜಪಂಗಗಳಯ್ಯ', 'ನುಡಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ನಡೆಯ ಕಂಡರೆ ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠರೆಂದು ಕಾಣುವುದು ಶರಣರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಸುಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಸಂಜೀವಿನಿಯಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಜನತೆಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲು ವಚನಕಾರರು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಅವರ ಕಾಯಕ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಸೋಹ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ನಿದರ್ಶನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅವರು ಲಿಂಗನಿಷ್ಠಾವಂತರಿಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿದರು. 'ಶಿಲಾ ದೇಗುಲಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದ ವಚನಕಾರರು ದೇಹವನ್ನು ದೇವಾಲಯವಾಗಿಸಿದರು, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾಜದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದರು.' ೧೨ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೂ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ೨೧ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೂ ಮಹದಂತರವಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭೌತಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ವಚನಕಾರರು ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸೆರೆಯಿಂದ ಅಂದಿನ ಮೌಢ್ಯಾಂಧಕಾರದ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದರು. ಶರಣರ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಾನತೆ, ಕಾಯಕ ದಾಸೋಹ ತತ್ವದ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದನೆ, ಸಮಾಜವಾದದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ, ಅಂಧಚಾರ, ಕಂದಾಚಾರದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಟ, ಇಹಪರಗಳ ಸಮನ್ವಯ, ದಲಿತೋದ್ಧಾರ ಚಿಂತನೆ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಸಮಾನತೆ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನೈತಿಕ ಪಾತಳೀಯ ಮಹತ್ವ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೇವೆ. ವಚನಕಾರರು ಮಾನವ ಬದುಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಜಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸಿ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶರಣರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಕೀಯ ಅನುಭಾವದ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜವಾದದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನೆಲೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕರ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವಚನಗಳು ಅವರು ಅಂದಿನ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ತೋರಿದ ಎಚ್ಚರದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ವಚನಕಾರರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಉದಾತ್ತ ಚಿಂತನ ಧಾರೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಾತಿ ಕುಲ, ಗೋತ್ರ, ಮತ, ಧರ್ಮ, ವರ್ಣ, ವರ್ಗ, ಮೇಲು - ಕೀಳು, ಸ್ವಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ-ಅಸ್ವಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀ-ಪುರುಷ ಇವೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ತರತಮಭಾವಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಮಾಜದ ಸರ್ವಸಮಾನತೆಗೆ ತೊಡಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದ ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅನುಭವ ಮಂಟಪದಂತಹ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಪುರುಷರಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಚಿಂತನ ಮಂಥನ ನಡೆಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ ಬಸವಾದಿ ಶರಣರ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು ಸರ್ವಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.



ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುತ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಸತ್ಯವೇ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧ ಜಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಕಲರೂ  
 ಲಭ್ಯವಾದಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನೇ ಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕು. ಆಚರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ  
 ಕರ್ವೆಗೂ ಸಮಾಜಾಲಯ. ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರಕಿದಾಗ ಆ ಸಮಾಜವು ಶ್ರೀಗಂಧದಂತೆ  
 ತಂದಾಗಿ ಮಗಂಧ ಸೂಚಿತವೆ. ಮಾನವಜಾತಿ ಒಂದೇ ಎಂದು ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿದಾಗ  
 ಅವನಂಜಕಗಳ ಅಂಧಕಾರ ದೂರಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಚಲನೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.  
 ಆಗ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮರಸ್ಯ ತನ್ನಿಂದ ತಾನೇ ನೆಲೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವವನ್ನು ತೊಟ್ಟು ಜನರನ್ನು ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೋಸಗಾರರನ್ನು  
 ಅಲ್ಪವಾಪ್ತವಾದೇವರು ತಮ್ಮೊಂದು ವಚನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುರಿವಾಗಿ ಬೇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

“ಕಳ್ಳಗಂಜ ಕಾಡ ಹೊಕ್ಕದೆ ಹುಲಿ  
 ತಿನ್ನದೆ ಮಾಬುದೇ? ಹುಲಿಗಂಜ  
 ಹುತ್ತವ ಹೊಕ್ಕದೆ ಸರ್ಪ ತಿನ್ನದೆ  
 ಮಾಬುದೇ? ಕಾಲಕ್ಕಂಜ ಭಕ್ತನಾದಡೆ  
 ಕರ್ಮ ತಿನ್ನದೆ ಮಾಬುದೇ? ಇಂತಿ  
 ಮೃತ್ಯುವಿನ ಬಾಯ ತುತ್ತಾದ  
 ವೇಷದಂಬಕರನೇನೆಂದ ಗುಹೇಶ್ವರ!”

ಶರಣ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಕಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾಯಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಸೋಹಕ್ಕೆ  
 ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾಯಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಸೋಹದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತವಾದ  
 ಸಮಾಜ ಗಂಧು - ಹೆಣ್ಣೆಂಬ ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲದ ಜೀವನ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಘಟ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು  
 ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಬದುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಗೊಂದಲವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಸಾರ್ಥಕ  
 ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಎಲ್ಲರ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಬಂಗಾರಗೊಳಿಸಲು ‘ಕಾಯಿಕವೇ ಕೈಲಾಸ’ ಎಂಬ  
 ದಿವ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರವು ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜೀವನದ  
 ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಆದೋಗತಿಗೆ ಧುಮುಕುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ವಿಕಸಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿ  
 ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಶರಣ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಕಾಯಿಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನ  
 ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಶರಣ ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುತ ಜೀವನ ಸಂದೇಶಗಳು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಸಾರ್ಥಕ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ಸತ್ಯ - ಶುದ್ಧ  
 ಕಾಯಿಕ ಮಾಡಿ, ಕಾಯಿಕ ಯೋಗಿಗಳಾಗಬೇಕು. ಸಕಲರ ಒಳಿತಿಗೆ ದಾಸೋಹ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.  
 ಅನುಭಾವಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಏಂದರ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂತಹ ಸಮಾಜದ  
 ವಿಕಾಸವು ಉತ್ತಂಗಕ್ಕೆರುತ್ತದೆ. ಶರಣರ ವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ,  
 ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ನೆಲೆ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಶರಣರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು  
 ಕೇವಲ ಏಂದರ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟದೆ, ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನೇ ರೂಪಿಸಿವೆ.  
 ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಬದುಕು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಗಳಿಂದ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ  
 ಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಆ  
 ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಬದುಕುವ ಜನಸಮುದಾಯದ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.  
 ಒಂದು ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಆ  
 ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.  
 ಶರಣರ ಸಮಾಜೋ - ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅನಿಷ್ಟ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು  
 ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದ ಸಂಗತಿ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಕಲ ತಾರತಮ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು



9. 1. අනුකූල, සාමාන්‍ය සහතික ප්‍රකාශ, සහතික  
ප්‍රකාශ, සහතික ප්‍රකාශ-01/02.



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## **The Concept of Panchayati Raj and its Institutional Implications in India**

**Anand C. Nadavinamani**

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### **Introduction:**

The concept of Panchayati Raj is not new. It was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation; its need was stressed by Jawaharlal Nehru, and it was repeatedly and forcefully advocated by Jayaprakash Narayan. However, unfortunately, for various reasons, not much headway could be made for the realization of this ideal. Ever since Rajiv Gandhi came to the helm of affairs in the country, he repeatedly stressed the importance of Panchayati Raj. He formed his views on the subject by undertaking whirlwind tours of rural India to familiarise himself with the realities of rural life, by holding frequent workshops with district magistrates all over the country and thus assessing their views and understanding their difficulties.

As a result of this interaction with the people and the administrators, his views on Panchayati Raj gradually evolved, his thoughts were clarified and he could form his own plan of Panchayati Raj and place it before the Parliament with perfect self-

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confidence and ease. He also sought to give it constitutional sanction by proposing to add a fresh chapter to the Indian Constitution in the form of the 64th amendment, through the Bill which he moved in the Parliament on the 15th of May, 1989. As a result of his clarity of thought and powerful advocacy, the Bill was passed with near unanimity, with only five MPs voting against it.

Rajiv Gandhi forcefully and clearly unfolded the concept of Panchayati Raj, the urgent need of constitutional sanction for it, and the salient features of his scheme for making it a reality. He pointed out that Panchayati Raj means taking democracy to the grassroots. It means transfer of power in the real sense of the word, to the people living even in remote villages and bringing even the weakest sections of society into the national mainstream. He told the honourable members of Parliament that "Democracy was the greatest gift of our freedom struggle to the people of India. Independence made the nation free. Democracy made our people free. A free people are a people who are governed by their will and ruled with their consent. A free people are a people who participate in decisions affecting their lives and their destinies." (Sharma, Manohar Lal, 74). Gandhi believed that democratic freedoms have to be founded in institutions of self-government in every village of India. He drew his inspiration and his vision from the Panchayats, the traditional "village replicas" of India. Nehru established the institution of Panchayati Raj as the primary instrument for bringing development to the doorstep of rural India. Indira Gandhi stressed the need for the people's participation in the process of economic and social transformation.

Yet, there can be no denying the fact that in most parts of the country, elections to the Panchayats have been irregular. The bill seeks to put an end to such delays and irregularities. The essence of democracy is elections. But elections to Panchayati Raj institutions have been most irregular and uncertain. "Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayati Raj as the foundation of India's political system, as a decentralized form of government in which each village would be responsible for its own affairs. The term for such a vision was Gram Swaraj (village self-governance). Instead,



India developed a highly centralized form of government." (Seetharam, Mukkavilli, 298)

A mandatory provision in the Constitution is, therefore, necessary. A statutory provision in the state law does not quite have the same sanctity. The bill provides for regular periodic elections to Panchayati Raj institutions. In the absence of any compelling provision to reconstitute Panchayats within a reasonable period of time, by democratic process, suspended Panchayats have remained suspended for years and dissolved Panchayats have remained dissolved for up to a decade or even more. Their existence has depended less on the mandate of the people than on the whim of state governments.

The bill leaves it to the states to determine the grounds and conditions on which Panchayats may be suspended or dissolved. The state legislatures are to specify the grounds on which the governor may suspend or dissolve a Panchayat. That is the matter for the governor acting in accordance with the Constitution. But dissolved Panchayats must be reconstituted within a reasonable period of time. It is the people who will determine, within a matter of months, the shape of the reconstituted Panchayat. The bill will ensure that Panchayati Raj has a democratic character similar to the Lok Sabha and the state assemblies and constitutional protection for their functioning as representative institutions of the people." "The single greatest event in the evolution of de in India was the enactment of the Constitution which established democracy in Parliament and in the State legislatures; the historic revolutionary Panchayati Raj bill takes the place alongside that great event as the enshrinement in the Constitution of democracy at the grassroots." (Sharma, Manohar Lal, 45)

Once democracy is accorded to the Panchayats the same sanctity as is enjoyed by the Parliament and the State legislatures, the doors will be opened for the participation in democratic institutions to about seven lakh elected representatives.

In this way, the power-brokers, the middlemen, the vested interests will be eliminated. For the efficient functioning of the



### Conclusion:

In 2020, the Indian series Panchayat premiered. The second season of this series was premiered in 2022. While Panchayat is mainly based on village life of Underpaid panchayat secretary it also loosely highlights the day to day working of a panchayat and daily life in an ordinary Indian village in humourous way. It succeeds In showing how women are sidelined in the panchayat politics even though government has mandated women representation and how elected Panchayat representatives are often have to beg MP & MLA s for funds for their villages development.

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# THE HISTORY OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS



THE HISTORY OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS  
BY J. H. COLEMAN  
LONDON: THE ARTS AND CRAFTS SOCIETY  
1901



## ROAD MAP FOR CONSOLIDATION OF INDIAN PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN GLOBAL SCENARIO

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### Abstract

The Banking sector occupies a very important place in Indian economy and is one of the fastest growing sectors in India. The competition is intense and irrespective of the challenge from the multinational players, domestic banks - both public and private are also seen rigorous in their pursuit of gaining competitive edge by acquiring or merging with potential opportunities as present today. As is well known, survival of the fittest is the core theme in the global market today. Sustenance and growth of public sector banking is very much essential for balanced stable economic development. Increased competition could find a way to attain the task. It is imperative that there is urgent need to strengthen the weak public sector banks to face the competition.

As a result, consolidations are the order of the day. Indian commercial banks are witnessing full changes in the regulatory environment, huge growth in off balance sheet risk management financial instruments, the introduction of e-commerce and online banking, and significant financial industry consolidation. All of these forces have made the Indian banking industry highly competitive. In this context, the study of performance of the banks after the consolidated assumes importance.

**Keywords:** Banking Sector; Consolidation Public Sector; Private Sector; Employee productivity; Branch productivity

### 1. Introduction

The Indian government plans to carry out consolidation of the Indian nationalized public sector banks in phases. In the first phase State Bank of India (SBI) will be merged with its five associate banks and BhartiyaMahila Bank. In next phase the remaining banks will be consolidated by merger of small banks with the bigger ones. In face of the various megaprojects in the pipeline, it has been felt that giant financial institutions are required to finance the projects which can supply financial products to big corporate and are globally competitive. This move towards the oligopoly may give rise to the firms which will be 'Too big to fail' at the cost of public exchequer. There are evidences that collusive oligopoly comes into play sooner or later. Even at this stage it cannot be declared that banks are perfectly competitive players in the market. A few economists and financial experts, Paul Krugman among them, support the view that the status of "too-big-to-fail" is acceptable to an extent given that the economies of scale under which these large banks operate far outweighs the danger of the financial costs that might be incurred by the government should there arise a possibility of their failure. But then the question arises that how big the cost? The Indian banks remain almost unaffected during the recent financial crises, suggesting the strong fundamentals. With the increasing economic clout of Indian banks across the world, need for large sized banks cannot be overemphasized.

The risks that the small banks are subject to are much higher as they lack the resource to take corrective or precautionary steps. The large scale merger and acquisition carried out between 1990 and 2004 in the Japanese banks resulted in huge gains. It has been concluded that the bankruptcy risk of the merged entity is substantially reduced if merger and acquisitions are allowed in a 'controlled manner' (Hannan&Pilloff, 2009). The global crisis of 2007-08 could not affect the Australian banks



and the reason is attributed to the 'Four pillar policy' adopted. At the same time, the step is also seen as a ploy to dip into the funds of the subsidiaries to cover up the NPA of bigger banks with a huge debt burden. The final results of public sector banks for fiscal year 2015-16 shows a loss of 18,000 crore. Lack of due diligence and the fact that the funds that are being borrowed are being diverted to unrelated business than what they were approved of points towards the presence of crony capitalism. 29 state-owned banks have written off a total of 1.14 lakh crore of bad debts (technically called non-performing assets or NPAs) between financial years 2013 and 2015. Recently 13 out of 20 nationalized banks were reported to incur losses.

#### **Consolidation Intra Public Sector Banks:**

At present banking system in India is evolving with a mixture of bank types serving different segments of the economy. In the last few years, the system has seen entry of new banks and emergence of new bank types targeted to serve niche segments of the society. However, banking system continues to be dominated by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) which still have more than 70 per cent market share of the banking system assets. At present there are 27 PSBs with varying sizes. State Bank of India, the largest bank, has balance sheet size which is roughly 17 times the size of smallest public sector bank. Most PSBs follow roughly similar business models and many of them are also competing with each other in most market segments they are active in. Further, PSBs have broadly similar organizational structure and human resource policies. It has been argued that India has too many PSBs with similar characteristics and a consolidation among PSBs can result in reaping rich benefits of economies of scale and scope. The suggestion of consolidation among PSBs has quite old history. Narasimham Committee Report in 1991 (NC-I), recommended a three tier banking structure in India through establishment of three large banks with international presence, eight to ten national banks and a large number of regional and local banks. Narasimham Committee Report in 1998 (NC-II) also reiterated the recommendations on NC-I. Recently, in the budget speech for 2016-17, Finance Minister mentioned that a roadmap for consolidation of PSBs would be spelt out. The desirability of consolidation in Indian banking sector is widely felt across the spectrum.

#### **Current Imperatives (Rules or obligations)**

There are at present times several congruent factors that indicate that consolidation in Indian banking scene has its right time. They are as follows:

1. The need for consolidation is specially felt now, due to the fact that although India is seventh largest economy in the world in terms of nominal GDP, there is no Indian bank in the list of 70 large banks in terms of asset size. We can easily see that large banks reap certain advantages in terms of efficiency, risk diversification and capacity to finance large projects. The efficiency gain resulting from lower cost of services and higher quality of services is too attractive to ignore.
2. It is also felt that a larger bank may be less risky than a smaller bank as the larger bank will have a more diversified portfolio resulting in less volatility in its earnings. Consequently, a large bank may command higher credit rating than a smaller bank. In a March 2016 report, Fitch rating agency mentioned following: "More stable banking systems tend to be structured around a number of large 'pillar' banking groups. These large banks in a consolidated banking system enjoy scale benefits leading to better diversification of risks and stronger overall profitability contributing to higher credit ratings."
3. Large banks do benefit from economies of scale in terms of risk diversification, although this benefit disappears when banks become excessively large beyond a certain threshold size. This threshold size has been subject of much debate in the discipline of finance. However, there is no



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ISSN : 0378 4.

# **anveṣak**

A bi-annual journal

VOL. 51, NO.1 (VI) January - June 2021



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# ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS IN INDIA

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## Abstract

In the present global scenario, the Regional rural Banks play a vital role in the agriculture and rural development of India. The RRBs have more reached to the rural area of India, through their huge network. The success of rural credit in India is largely depends on their financial strength. RRBs are key financing institution at the rural level which shoulders responsibility of meeting credit needs of different types of agriculture credit in rural areas. At present, most of the regional rural banks are facing the problems of overdue, recovery, nonperforming assets and other problems. The first recommendation for the establishment of regional rural banks was made by Banking Commission in 1972. As the result of this recommendation a working group headed by Mr. M. Narsimham Rao, RRB's came into existence in 1975 and RRB Act, 1976 with an objective to ensure sufficient institutional credit for agriculture and other rural sectors. RRBs were established to mobilize rural areas small saving and provide other banking facilities to the small and backward areas. RRB's are usually sponsored by public sector banks thus they keep their deposit with these bank & are also dependent for their loan operations & finance on sponsor bank and NABARD. The main objective of RRB's is also to promote saving investment funds which helps to collect adequate deposits that enable them to work at low cost as compared to commercial banks.

**Keywords:** Regional Rural Banks, NABARD, RBI, Rural Credit

## INTRODUCTION

In present global scenario Indian economy is agricultural economy and real India lies in villages. Village economy is the backbone of Indian economy. Even after 75 years of independence, the rural economy in India is still handicapped in terms of infrastructure and other chronic problems of cultivators. In fact, economic progress and industrial development are determined by the rural sector. More than 70% of Indians depend on agriculture, 60% of industries are agro based, 50% of national income is contributed by rural sector and the agricultural sector is the largest foreign exchange earner to India. Since independence, it has been constant endeavor of our policy maker to give adequate trust to rural development as the sector is directly related to agriculture. Rural banking in India started since the establishment of banking sector in India. Rural Banks in those days mainly focused upon the ag to in the growth process of the country. SBI has 30 Regional Rural Banks in India known as RRBs. The rural bank of SBI is spread in 13 states extending from Kashmir to Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh to North East. RRBs are jointly owned by Govt, the concerned State Government and Sponsor Banks (27 scheduled commercial banks and one State Cooperative Bank), the issued capital of a RRB is shared by the owners in the proportion of 50%, 15% and 35% respectively.

## RURAL BANKING: THE INDIAN LANDSCAPE

"Financial Inclusion" and "Rural Banking" are often used interchangeably to denote the mandate of reaching financial services to the huge unbanked masses of rural India. In effect, the former is a strategy or, as NABARD defines it, a process, while the latter denotes a paradigm and style of banking. A rural bank, while essentially a vehicle of financial inclusion, exists solely to service the specific financial needs of a people that survive on farming and animal husbandry in Indian villages. In a social sense, a rural bank enters the daily lives of its customers and becomes a partner in their well-being and distress. It may add on services in response to shifts in demographic patterns - for example, facilitating



steepest in the eastern and northeastern states of India. Policies of financial liberalization have unmistakably worsened regional inequalities in rural banking in India.

M.Syed Ibrahim (2010) carried out a study on the topic "Performance Evaluation of Regional Rural Banks in India". In this study, it was concluded that RRBs in India showed a remarkable performance in the post-merger period.

### OBJECTIVES OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

1. Bridging the credit gaps in rural areas.
2. To develop such measures which could restrict the outflow of rural deposits to urban areas.
3. To reduce regional imbalances and increase rural employment generation activities.
4. To take the banking services to the doorsteps of rural masses particularly in to unbanked rural areas.
5. To mobilize rural savings and channelize them for supporting productive activities in the rural areas.

### ISSUES OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

1. RRB's are facing the problem of inadequate finance. They are dependent on NABARD to collect finance for their further operation. Poor rural people are unable to save anything due to poverty and low per capita income. The low level of saving of these customers create obstacle for RRB's to collect sufficient deposits.
2. High over dues and poor recovery of loan is one of the biggest concerns affecting the functioning of RRB's. Reasons being poor access of granting loan, insufficient and untrained staff, unproductive or less productive use of credit, inadequate production, poor marketing facilities and improper channel of recovery system.
3. There is also a problem of regional imbalance in banking facilities provided by RRB's. They are creating this problem by concentrating their branches in some specific states and districts & loose other prospective group of customers.
4. Many RRB's are suffering from the problem of heavy loans because of low repaying capacity of their customer, untrained staff, low level of deposits and heavy sanction of loan without checking the creditworthiness of their customers.
5. These banks have still not played a significant role in poverty alleviation of the country. Although various efforts have been made in this regard but lack of economic infrastructure, poor marketing strategies, poor knowledge of customers, low production, low awareness about savings have created many hurdles for RRB's.

### CHALLENGES OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

1. Access to formal financial services also requires documents of proof regarding a persons' identity, income etc. The poor people do not have these documents. They are unable to show their self-identification documents during the opening of a bank account or during taking a loan. Many people are unaware of the banking terms and conditions laid down from time to time. They may also subscribe to the services initially but may not use them as actively as others because of high distance between the bank and residence, poor infrastructure etc.
2. Financial awareness has to be spread amongst the excluded masses that are illiterate and poor. For this, evolving an appropriate Business Model & an Efficient Delivery Mechanism is the major challenge for banks.
3. There is lack of information about the role and function of banks, banking services, products, and interest rates, etc. stop people from including themselves in mainstream banking. They feel insecure to see officers at their place, they fear that they might rob them of their money.
4. Lower financial literacy and the technology lag makes the basic financial services even more difficult. The problem is compounded by poor infrastructure as regards power supply and internet connectivity.



5. As more and more intermediaries entering into rural areas with greater level of traditional banking business will come under pressure. In order to face the competitive pressure being exerted by the recently set up market efficient banks, banks which have extensive network in most of the existing and potential rich rural and semi-urban areas may have to provide such services.

## CONCLUSION

Rural development occupies a significant place in the overall economic development of the country. The rural banks / branches are expected to play a vital role in providing banking services to meet the increased expectations of their customers in rural areas. But the overall position of Rural Banking in India is not quite encouraging. There is a need to introduce innovative models in product design and methods of delivery through better use of technology and related processes to reach all the rural folk. Provision of diverse financial products and services in the rural areas would enhance income to banks and help in rural development.

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Journal of Education : Rabindra Bharati University

ISSN : 0972 – 7175

Vol. : XXIII, No. :5, 2020 – 2021

(Special Issue)



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ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF RETAILING: IN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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**Abstract**

In the present global scenario in India's retail sector has captivated many players- both at the national and international level- to reap the benefits of growth in the retail industry. The increase in the retail industry has severely altered the entire concept of shopping in terms of the latest formats that are adopted and also on account of consumer buying behavior. There were days when consumers had a more self-reliant mindset. International brands were unheard of and there was no exposure of the varieties offered by the international players. Shopping was more regarded as an activity or a cumbersome task where it was just done to fulfill one's needs. But now the situation seems to have taken a rapid turn where after opening of the economy and entry of MNCs, shopping is seemed more as a pleasure and experience with a wide variety of products to choose from the available. The explosion of modern retail format is evident from the sprawling shopping centers, multistory malls with entertainment and food all under a single roof, supermarkets, and hypermarkets, all of them making shopping a pleasurable experience. The economic thrust of the 1990's as evidenced in robust GDP growth, stronger currency reserves and dynamic market and operating environment are propelling India on a trajectory of exponential growth in the domain of retail trade. The post liberalization has seen retail emerge as a sunrise sector. The economic liberalization and increased consumers awareness have given an impetus to retail transformation.

**Key words** Retail, Industry, Major Players.

**INTRODUCTION**

In modern global scenario Retail industry is the largest industry in India, with an employment of around 8 per cent to over 10 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product. Retail industry in India is expected to rise 25 per cent yearly being driven by strong income growth, changing lifestyles, and favorable demographic patterns. It is expected that by 2016 modern retail industry in India will be worth US\$ 175- 200 billion. India retail industry is one of the fastest growing industries with revenue expected to amount US\$ 320 billion and is increasing at a rate of 5 per cent yearly. A further increase of 7-8 per cent is expected in the industry of retail in India by growth in consumerism in urban areas, rising incomes, and a steep rise in rural consumption. It has further been predicted that the retailing industry in India will amount to US\$ 21.5 billion by 2010 from the current size of US\$ 7.5 billion. Shopping in India has witnessed a revolution with the change in the consumer buying behavior and the whole format of shopping also altering. Industry of retail in India which has become modern can be seen from the fact that there are multi-stored malls, huge shopping centers, and sprawling complexes which offer food, shopping, and entertainment all under the same roof. India retail industry is expanding itself most aggressively, as a result a great demand for real estate is being created. Indian retailers preferred means of expansion is to expand to other regions and to increase the number of their outlets in a city. It is expected that by 2010, India may have 600 new shopping centers. In the Indian retailing industry, food is the most dominating sector and is growing at a rate of 9 per cent annually. The branded food industry is trying to enter the India retail industry and convert Indian consumers to branded food. Since at present 60 per cent of the Indian grocery basket consists of non-branded items, India retail industry is progressing well and for this to continue retailers as well as the Indian government will have to make a combined effort.



variety of retail settings. They concluded that men's presence in retail settings and their desire to use the marketplace as venue for achievement should become even more commonplace. Povich and Shirali (2001) were of the viewpoint that shopping malls are classic self service 4000-20000 sq ft stores with shopping carts, as popularized in India by crazy boys film, with typical focus on regular groceries, household goods and personal care products. Tesco and Nilgiris, India is namely a groceries market and here, shopping malls have not been able to eat into the business of kiryana shops. While the housewife might pick up her shampoo at a shopping mall, she continues to use her local cart pusher for daily needs such as fresh vegetables. In fact, so far organized Indian retailing has enveloped only the middle section (self-esteem, social recognition) of Maslow's pyramid. Roy (2005) on factors governing consumers' choice of supermarkets, analyzed that factors such as add on benefits, general services, convenience and variety influence consumers' choice of supermarkets. Malliswari, M. (2007) indicated that Indian consumer is now sowing the seeds for an exciting retail transformation that he already started bringing in larger interest from international brands/ formats. With the advent of these players, the race is on to please the Indian customer and it's time for the Indian customer sits back and enjoys the hospitality to be integrated like a king. Baradar et.al. (2008) in their article pointed out that the organized retail sector is registering tremendous growth fueled by the unleashed spending power of new age customers who have considerable disposable income and willingness to have new shopping experience. It is emphasized that India's top retailers are largely lifestyle, clothing and apparel stores followed by grocery stores. The paper further mentions that increasing number of nuclear families, working women, greater work pressure and increased commuting time, convenience has become a priority for Indian consumers. All these aspects offer an excellent business opportunity for organized retailers in the country. Kumar and Vishwas (2010) have observed that despite the rapid growth of large modern retail sector the bulk of retailing in India continues to happen via the small and traditional general stores called Kirana stores in India. Vakariya and Chopde (2011) researched on private label and national brands for the apparel segment and found out that store brands provide value for money to the customers and higher margin to the retailers. Customers have strong brand preference for national brands.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To understand the evolution of retail sector in India
2. To study the emerging retail trends in India
3. To study the growth trends of Indian retail sector
4. To study the factors having impact on growth of organized retail sector

#### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

For a retailer, it is very difficult to retain the potential buyer. Because the buyers are scattered according to their convenience of purchasing. In order to keep possession of their sales volume, the retailer has to face a stiff competition in the retail business. Majority of functions have to be performed by owners themselves due to limitation of resources. So, the researcher made sincere attempt to issues and challenges faced by retailer in the present global scenario.

#### ISSUES OF RETAILS IN INDIA

- 1) There is no reliable cold chains system leading to enormous wastage especially in rural India. In fact, the financial benefits can be shared between the farmer, the consumer & the retailer, thereby making organized retailing more attractive for all stake holders.



not yet tasted success because of the heavy initial investments that are required to break even with other companies and compete with them. Many agencies have estimated differently about the size of organized retail market. The one thing that is common amongst these estimates is that Indian organized retail market is growing very rapidly. The status of the retail industry will depend mostly on external factors like Government regulations and policies and real estate prices, besides the activities of retailers and demands of the customers also show impact on retail industry as the retail market place changes shape and competition increases the potential for improving retail productivity and cutting costs is likely to decrease. Therefore, it is important for retailers to secure a distinctive position in the market place based on values relationships or experiences.

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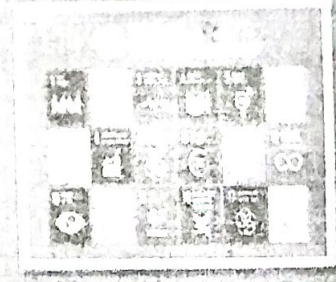
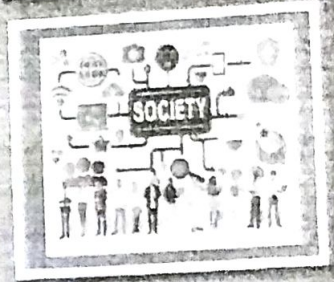
January 2021

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# The Key to Remedial Teaching In The Post Covid-19 Scenario

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## Abstract

The present paper is going to focus on the relevance of remedial teaching in the post Covid-19 scenario i.e. after lockdown. As you all know, all the schools and colleges had been teaching their students through online mode. This online teaching has advantages and disadvantages too. It has been observed through various discussions and observations that the major disadvantage of this online teaching is that the learners become very careless about language learning. They did attend the online class sincerely and attentively but afterwards the class became monotonous for the learners as they addicted to other social media applications, games and others many reasons which we are not going to discuss in this paper. The main focus of the present paper is to polish or to give remedy to their English language. The learners have been learning English language since their primary but due to Covid-19 lockdown, they have forgotten the use and usage of English language. Now, schools and colleges have reopened so the learners need remedy for the same. So this paper tries to show how remedial teaching can be used to solve this problem with the effective use of Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT).

**Key Words:** TBLT, Effectiveness, Remedial Teaching, online teaching, etc.

## Introduction:

As you know English is universally acknowledged and accepted as an international Language in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It has got a place of prestige in our country and our life too. Therefore, it is expected that the people of our country should know at least the basics of English language communication so that they can communicate at various functions of life easily. The second language learners have been learning English since their primary school and still most of the learners are not able to communicate effectively. It has been observed and found that due to Covid-19 lockdown, as all the schools and colleges were closed and the teaching was going on through online mode. The teachers were not able to see and communicate the students personally or physically. The teachers had to communicate, check and teach and counsel through social media applications which have some limitations which affected teaching and learning process. The learners were attentive and interested in learning earlier but as time passed they focused their attention to other social media applications and the parents and the teachers were helpless for this situation as they were facing some other major problems during Covid-19. But, the schools and colleges have been opened and the learners have forgotten use and usage of the language and need to remedy for the same. In other words, they need 'remedial teaching'. So, let us discuss how remedial teaching can be used with the help of TBLT to teach English language effectively.

## What is Remedial Teaching?

The dictionary of applied linguistics defines remedial teaching as—the term remedial teaching refers to the explanation teaching etc. which is intended to remedy, correct or compensate for the learners inadequate understanding or use of any aspect of the language. Thus, remedial teaching means teaching the topic that has already been taught to the students at least once. It means improvement in the standard of teaching the language.

## Why Remedial Teaching?

According to V.K. Gokak pupils are taught English for about six periods a week but they hardly have the ability to speak and write in English with minimum errors. They do not know how to use the most common structures of English. Therefore, it has been observed and seen that the learners who learn English as a second language are poor in that language. There are many learners at college level who even cannot introduce themselves or write few sentences in English. In this regard, Remedial teaching helps to the weak learners of the class and it helps to other students to brush up their concepts. Especially in case of grammar, we need to do a lot of remedial teaching. Because the learners of the language have been learning grammar since first standard and even at undergraduate level they learn grammar. However, it is observed that in spite of teaching grammar so extensively, the learners are unable to communicate in English well. In Remedial teaching, the teacher of the language should proceed from known to unknown, simple to complex and easy to difficult. Regular



classroom teaching journey starts from Teach→Test→Re-teach and Remedial Teaching comprises Test→Teach→Retest. For this reason, the learners need remedial teaching.

### What is Task Based Language Teaching?

It (TBLT) is a communicative approach to language instruction, using the successful completion of communicative "tasks" as its basic organizing principle. The task is an activity in which the learners use language to get a specific outcome. In other words, instruction is organized in such a way that learners will improve their language ability by focusing on getting something done while using the language, rather than on explicitly practicing language forms, as in more traditional methods of instruction. It primarily focuses on the use of authentic materials on asking learners to do meaningful tasks using the target language. The task is given through different activities such as information-gap activity, reasoning-gap activity, opinion-gap activity, brainstorming, fact finding, games (quizzes, guessing games, charts and tables, debates, group discussion, informal interview, introducing oneself talking about familiar objects in the class). Assessment is primarily based on task outcome (i.e. the appropriate completion of tasks) rather than on accuracy of language forms. In fact, it is helpful to bring the task to the classroom teaching where learners are more active than teacher and teaching methods. They take part in several activities and learn. Here, the learners are free to use language and the errors are accepted and regarded as positive outcome.

### Why Remedial teaching through TBLT?

As said earlier, the second language learners have been learning grammar since first standard and even at undergraduate level they learn grammar. However, it is observed that in spite of teaching grammar so extensively, the learners are unable to communicate in English well. Why is it so? Because, most of the second language teachers use the grammar translation method and this gives more importance to accuracy than fluency. The teachers give some rules followed by some exercises that are mostly mechanical and monotonous and this is the end of the teaching of grammar. After this, the learner's performance in a grammar test may be good but there is no guarantee of that he or she would be able to speak in English well. This is so, because, the second language learners could not get an opportunity to use language like he or she uses language outside the classroom world. As we know, learning a language is a skill subject not a content subject. A skill is mastered by practicing it, by using it. If you want to learn piano, you cannot learn it only by reading books on How to play piano. For this you yourselves have to practice it, experiment it, use it and only then you can learn to play a piano. Similarly, if you want to learn new language or second language you have to use it, practice it. In this regard, TBLT, being communicative approach gives ample opportunities to students to use, practice language. Through task-based activities we can motivate students to use English to communicate in the real world (Larsen-Freeman, 2000).

### Conclusion

This paper has discussed the relevance of Remedial teaching after Covid-19 lockdown and how one can make an effective use of (TBLT) task based language teaching in remedial teaching. From the above illustrations, it is revealed that task based language teaching would definitely help the learners to cope effectively with various functions of language as it gives real life communicative situations. A good teacher is one who changes his or her approach with new methods and approaches. And, the change in approach many times brings good result. Learning language becomes easy if the learners are given exposures through various kinds of activities tasks for developing language. Therefore, it is the language teachers' job to use the task based language teaching in remedial teaching.

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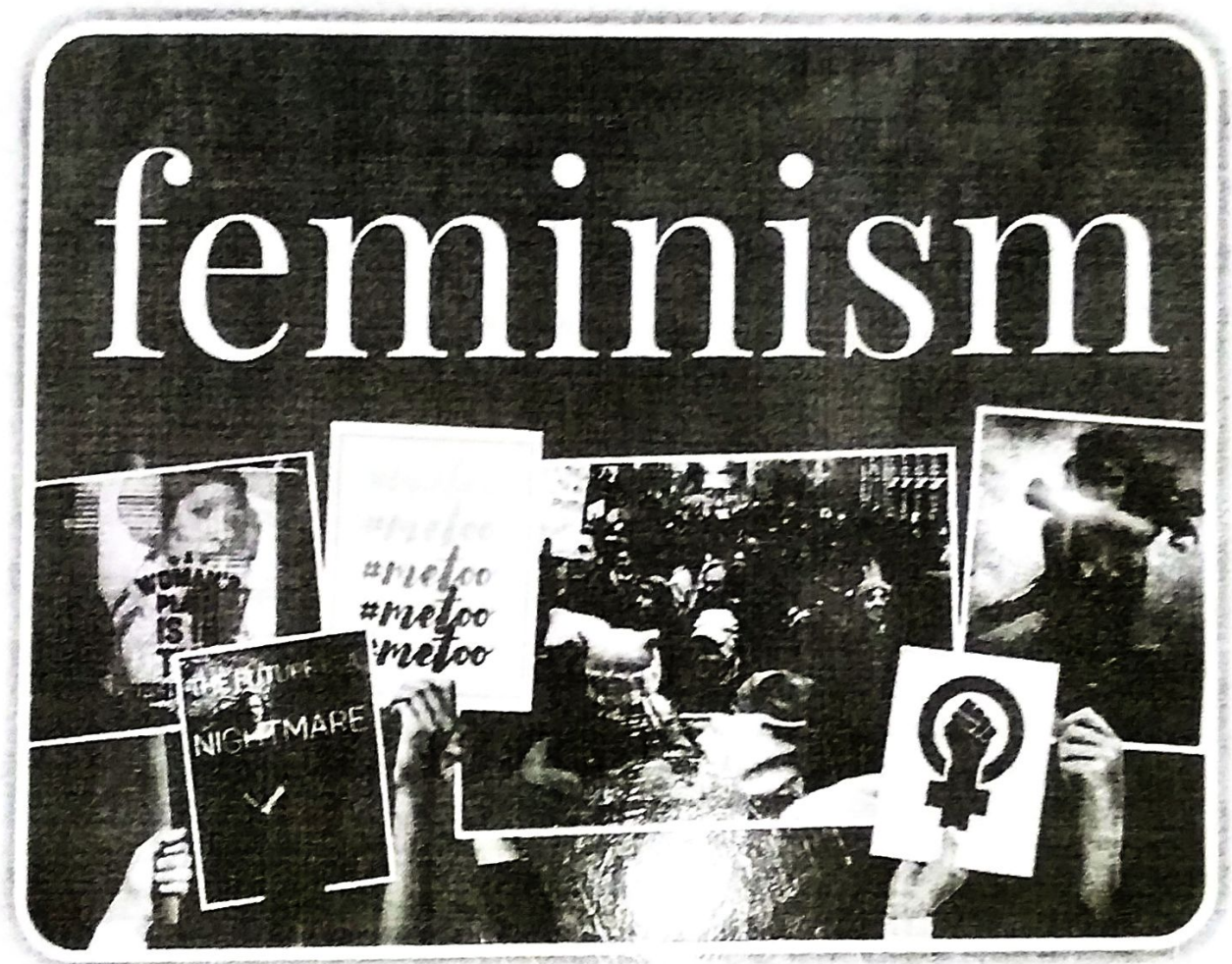
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Impact Factor-7.675 (SJIF)

ISSN-2278-9308

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April -2021

ISSUE No- 291 (CCXCI) E

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## **The Feminist Perspective In The Novel "That Long Silence" Of Shashi Deshpande.**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Shashi Deshpande is undoubtedly the most significant of the contemporary Indian women writer in English. She presented them as individuals capable of breaking away from the traditional restrictions to redefine their identities in tune with the changed social atmosphere of the modern times. In this novel *That Long Silence*, the protagonist Jaya modifies her relationship and role models according to socially accepted images. Jaya, since her childhood has designed her life according to her family member's desires. After her marriage she wishes to write on many important issues. But when Mohan expresses his displeasure and she immediately follows his wishes. Jaya feels herself totally lost as she is taken for granted by Mohan. She realizes that her own feelings and emotions do not mean anything to him. Jaya bursts out for the first time in her seventeen years of marriage experiences with real anger. At one point Mohan leaves home without a word after she uncontrollably laughs at him. Further, Jaya realises that one cannot remain static throughout one's life. Jaya realizes the futility of remaining silent and decides to break the silence within herself and with her family members. Jaya initially considers silence to be the essential aspect for successful married life but in the end she breaks all the shackles and adopts writing as a means for her self-expression.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Deshpande has taken up cudgels against the Defoe's attack on fiction as a vehicle of lies. Jaya remembers, "it was Daniel Defoe, that old be puritan, who called fiction a sort of lying that makes a great hole in the heart at which by degrees a habit of „lying enters in□, Jaya ask Mr. Defoe who is to draw the line between Fact and Fiction, and whether we can live with the hole in the heart. Deshpande has raised the question of relevance of fiction. Long ago, Plato had also made almost similar observation when he said that literature was twice removed from reality. But the long history of a fiction has disproved all the allegations.

### **In defense of women**

True it is that fiction presents imaginary situations and the characters and a thesis that the novelist has built in his mind. But the question that has been raised by Defoe is whether the lies, the imaginary characters and situations, really make a hole in the heart and Defile human emotions are kill them, are doing any harm to humanity. DeshpandellsnovelthaLong Silence has woven a story to present the truth that woman is assigned a secondary role, and relegated to secondary position. It is an issue which is being addressed by all men and women all over the world. Women have come out of the torpor, and risen to the highest places of presidents and Prime Ministers of several countries, some of whom are considered to be the best in the line. The women's Lib Movement and individual aspirations have broken the fetters.





#### **A criticism of the come placement**

But it is also true that women of the middle and lower sections of the society are still in Prison in age old superstitions. Deshpande has done a great job by ridiculing the mythical women, Sita, Draupadi, Gandhari, etc. Who followed their husband's blindly as if they had no existence of their own. She has asked the Gandhari type women why they have blind folded themselves to the misdeeds of their husbands. Jaya, for example, did not try to know her husband, Mohan came to get the new lucrative job, and how the money was coming from new comforts. The whole situation, as presented in the novel is concocted; there is no particular Mohan and Jaya being referred to, but there are Mohan's in India who have become enmeshed in wealth by unlawful means and thus and so they are enjoying their riches, with their eyes closed to the moral lapses of their husbands. Jaya recounts her own story with a pinch of irony. She recalled, "Mohan had managed to get the job. I never asked him how he did it."

If Gandhari, who bandaged her eyes to become blind like her husband, could be called an ideal wife, I was an ideal wife too. I bandaged my eyes tightly. I didn't want to know anything. It was enough for me that we moved to Bombay, that we could send Rahul and Rati to good schools, that I could have the things we needed, ... Decent clothes, a fridge, a gas connection, travel in first class. And there was enough for Mohan to send home to his father for school fees, vacations clothes and such as marriage false indeed but the novel itself has tried to remove the bandage from the eyes of the women so that they may be able to see the sins of their husbands and oppose them.

#### **Poverty stricken children.**

It is true that people in middle class families want to have a good and comfortable life which providence has denied to them, and they find it difficult to realise their dreams. Jaya was happy to see that life had become comfortable as it never was. Her father died in Debt, mother sold off the house after her husband's death to repay the loan, her marriage with Mohan was held because dowry was not demanded naturally, it was a welcome change. Mohan came from a very poor family. Her mother used to go to assist in cooking when there was some function in the neighbourhood and the whole family would reach their, invited or not, at the lunch or dinner time. His father didn't have means to pay his school fees of rupees 6 p.m. and snubbed his son for lying on the mat

which he thought would be spoiled. Mohan recollected that he was a sleeping on his usual bed, a ragged straw mat. His father looked at him and said, "do you want to finish off that Mat? Does his lordship think we can buy a new one every day?" Saying this, he kicked at his hand so hard that he began to cry. So he had a pauper, and irascible father. He wanted a special treatment for himself. He would not eat what he called, children's discussing leavings. He wanted his rice fresh and hot from a vessel which was not used that day for cooking meals. Once he threw away his brass plate because he did not find fresh chutney with rice. He never felt concerned if the required material for chutney was there in the house or not. Mohan's school fees was paid by an old man and had to sit with Brahmins to eat his dinner which was served with indifference. The children, who passed their childhood in want and poverty, have the desire in their subconscious mind to find the good living for themselves. It is no wonder if the children of such mental makeup resort to unfair means. It is a daily experience that people do not hesitate in doing frauds, and other economic crimes. None of the member of the family checks such a man because they have also a craving for wealth. It was credit to Jaya that she had a conscience which suggested mass harakari for the family in repentance. Again, and altogether imaginary situation is presented before the public to suggest that an act of fraud should be condemned by the family.

#### **A case for the neglected**

The novelist has suggested through the Kusum episode that one should have sympathy with the neglected and the defeated Kusum was a neglected girl in her home. Her father never did any





### Disillusioned women

Jayawas Mohan's wife and Rahul's and Rati's mother but she was left alone. Mohan spoke daggers to her as he said that it was for her and children that he had to resort to dishonest means, and absolved himself of the guilt. But it was not all. He said to his wedded wife that all was well till he had his job but everything went wrong after she came to know about his predicament as if she had been living with him for her comforts. And he ended his vituperations with the remark that all the women of the world were flippant like her saying, this he walked out on her. Rahul, her son, also acted in an irresponsible manner, failed to come to her in her hour of distress, and her daughter, Rati, talked to her indifferently; Jaya felt she was alone. She moaned, "Mohan's wife, Rahul and Rati's mother, I can crawl into that whole, I had that, warm and safe hole; but here I was now prodded out of it by cruel, sharp staves." The message that the novelist wants to give is that women's emotion should be respected.

After suffering a lot due to her failure to speak in defence, she decided not to remain a silent victim anymore. She got the message from Mohan that all had turned out well and he would come back. Jaya reviewed the whole situation and thought whether they would go back to their original position, and whether she would give the answer he wanted. It was not acceptable to Jaya anymore because in that case the authority would peep into Mohan once again. She would not allow Mohan to become her master. Therefore she said to herself- "I will have to speak, to listen, to erase the silence between us." But she was not to fight for herself alone; she was the Crusader for women's emancipation, which was possible only when all women realised how they were treated slightly, repressed and suppressed. Awakening in the masses was sine qua non for a Revolution. It required a consistent, long effort. Therefore she said, "We don't change overnight. It's possible that we may not change over long periods of time. But we can always hope. Without that, life would be impossible. And if there is anything I know now it is this; life as always to be made possible." Thus Deshpande closes her novel with a note of hope of success in the end, no matter when it will come.

Conclusion

The title suggests that women have been suffering in Silence. They do not tell even of their physical ailments to anybody. Nobody, not even the husbands and other close relatives care to know about their maladies. Sometimes they conceal their ailments, and sometimes they are neglected by all in spite of having the knowledge of their illness. Mohan's mother died without getting any treatment, and so did her daughter Vimla, Kusum was hated and ignored by all, including her husband and children. All these women suffered silently and died silently. The same views are expressed by the novelist in her famous novel *The Dark Holds No Terror*. Sarita or Saru, the heroine of the novel, went to her father's home where the women in the neighbourhood started talking frankly about their own problems which till then were their closely guarded secrets- "Artlessly they would turn the talk to some complaint of theirs. In a few days she knew the whole range of them. The myriad complaints, the varying symptoms, she thought, if put together would provide a world of data for a treatise on the condition of the women. Backache, headache, leucorrhea, menorrhagea, dysmenorrhoea, loss of appetite, burning feet, an itch there..... all the indignities of a woman's life, borne silently and as long as possible, because „how do you tell anyone about these things?" Everything kept secret, their very womanhood a source of deep shame to them.... It made her angry.

"Why didn't you do something about it earlier?" She often asked. But they had schooled themselves to silence." It appears that Shashi Deshpande is deeply shocked by women's tendency to suffer silently and die silently. Their silent sacrifice remains unnoticed. Therefore she says with a great anger, "Their unconscious, unmeaning heroism, born out of the myth of the self-sacrificing martyred women, did not arouse either pity or admiration." Therefore, the novelist wants the women to break that long silence to get their place in the man-oriented world.



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# The Role of Language Laboratory in developing Basic Skills of the Language

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## Introduction

English Language has got worldly recognition as a language which is spoken globally. As we know, because of globalization, there has been great demand of good communication skills. In today's world, for a successful career in any field, a person must possess good communication skills. Good communication skills are regarded as stepping stone in one's successful career. Any professional field demands good communication skills nowadays. The English language has got indispensable place in the lives of people who desire to reach their careers anywhere in the world. In rural area, students do not get much exposure to English language. So, though they are good at in their exams, but in their real life, they do not use correct English with correct pronunciation. Communication involves one's ability to listen to others carefully and respond with correct words and pronunciation. For that, one needs to get exposure to the correct pronunciation of the English word. In other words, they need to have command over basic skills of language. They are: Listening, speaking, reading and writing. In this regard, language laboratory plays vital role in developing basic skills of the language.

## What is a language lab?

The language laboratory is an audio or audio-visual installation used as an aid in modern language teaching. They can be found, amongst other places, in schools, universities, and academies. Perhaps the first lab was at the University of Grenoble in 1908. In the 1950s until the 1990s, they were tape-based systems using reel to reel or (latterly) cassette. Current installations are generally multimedia PCs. The original language labs are now very outdated. They allowed a teacher to listen to and manage student audio via a hard-wired analogue tape deck based systems with 'sound booths' in fixed locations. (Wikipedia)

## The Importance of Language Lab:

The development in technology and the rise of social networking has added values to teaching and learning, and Language Laboratory is the product of this technological development. It is said that English spellings are not pronounced as they are written. In rural area many students' knowledge of English came from books. They hardly get exposure to correct English. So, many students, most of the times, may not understand pronunciation of the teacher or may face difficulty in getting correct meaning. So, for learning better spoken skills, Pronunciation plays vital role in language learning. It is need of the hour for any learner who wishes to work at global place to have a good command of the language for communication purposes, with clarity and accuracy being vital for effective and efficient communication.

Brooks in his book, *Language and Language Learning: Theory and Practice* comments, "The language lab can be effective in learning in terms of the repetition. The machine can repeat in an identical fashion, what was said before and it can do without any irritation or without any fatigue." The language laboratory is very useful for assessing students' speech. It provides students with the technical tools to get the best samples of pronunciation of the language. The electronic devices used in the laboratory will stimulate the eyes and ears of the learner to acquire the language quickly and easily. The language laboratory offers broadcasting, television programmes, web-assisted materials and videotaped off-air recordings in the target language. In short, a learner can get the experience of having interaction with native speakers through the laboratory. Hence, the language laboratory has become the need of the hour in any language learning process for communication. (D. David Wilson and Dr. V. Thayalan)

Language teaching today uses different kinds of technological tools to improve the classroom teaching. The use of language laboratory not only involves participants at a time but also makes them independent to come to a possible answer. So, the laboratory not only gives exposure to listening skills but also focus on speaking skills to. Because, in language laboratory, the learners can listen to them and learn new words or expressions used by the speakers. The learners can also use the recording facility to record their own speech and listen to them.

## The Role of the Language Lab:



Traditional classrooms were teacher centred and used to give importance to rote learning. In other words, it focused only on grammatical competence and ignored communicative competence. So, it is the need of the hour to give learners to exploit language more than the teacher.

The learners hardly get an opportunity to speak and listen to English outside the classroom. So, the language lab is the place where they can listen and speak with correct pronunciation or can come to know how the correct pronunciation is. In the language lab the learners can do conversation, can record their conversation which cannot be possible in the regular classroom. Teacher can give the learners tasks. For example, paired activities involving one student describing his or her daily routine to another student can be better accomplished in the language laboratory than in the classroom. After the activity of the learners, the teacher can play daily routine clip from which the learners can understand and can come to know their mistakes and can correct them. Another task is of Telephone conversations. In this task, the teacher can give them different situations to speak to one another or ask them to record their conversations and can compare with the language lab software conversations for better improvement. The language laboratory can be used to develop reading skills as it provides readymade material in the form of books and digital format too. The learners can be asked to do silent reading and loud reading. Not only this, they can be asked to write on given topic. The laboratory provided various situational topics; those can be used to develop writing skills of the learners.

### **Conclusion**

To sum up I would say that the language laboratory is a very useful tool for practice and improves listening skills and speaking skills. It gives a facility which lets the learners to listen to correct use of sounds, vowels from which they can learn correct pronunciation. And, one more thing, the language laboratory is most of the time learner centred, learners do not need a teacher all the time.

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